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Tuesday, November 16, 1971
Kartika 25, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)

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*The sign + marked above the name of a member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November, 16, 1971/Kartika 25, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trade Balance against Egypt

*31. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of trade balance against Egypt at present;

(b) whether Egypt has refused to sell its cotton to India to wipe out the deficit; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) During the plan period 1st July, 1970 to 30th June, 1971, imports from Egypt amounted to Rs. 443·6 million and our exports to Egypt were of value Rs. 405·9 million, leaving a trade balance of Rs. 37·7 million in favour of Egypt.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : May I know whether it is a fact that trade exchanges planned for 1971-72 are lower in value than those for 1970-71 and, if so, what are the reasons for the fall and also the reasons for not including crude oil from Egypt ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It has not fallen. I might give you the figures. The total trade figure in 1968-69 was 632·30 crores; in 1969-70—Rs. 563 crores and in 1970-71 Rs. 951·30 crores. About crude oil, it has been included. But it has to undergo some test as to whether it is suitable for us. Egypt has no objection in giving us crude and cotton.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : May I know the price at which Egypt has agreed to sell cotton to India and how does the price compare with the global price of the same staple cotton, and also whether the Agreement stipulates that Egypt will not charge higher price than what it will charge from other countries for cotton sold to India and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is not in the public interest to give the price because we will be put in a difficult position in our bargaining capacity with other countries. This much I can say that it is a competitive price and I should say, we are not paying anything special to Egypt.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : We are importing long staple cotton from Egypt and spending our valuable foreign exchange. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has tried to convince the users, the textile mills, to do something to produce locally this long staple cotton.

MR. SPEAKER : That is meant for the Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Valuable foreign exchange is squandered away because we are not able to produce long staple cotton indigenously. I want to know whether he has made any effort to convince the people to help farmers to produce long staple cotton locally and not to import from Egypt. It is a relevant question and it should be answered.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not hold it in order.

SHRI B. R. KAVDE : It is a sad plight of the country that cotton is being imported every year. It is essential that the Government have some fixed policy and the Government should fix a target by which they will not import any cotton and, for that purpose, it is essential that hybrid 4 and other varieties should be given proper place and the Government should decide what they are going to do about it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is the same question as that of Mr. Pandey. So far as the first half is concerned, that is relevant.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We fully appreciate the anxiety of hon. Members About the long staple variety of cotton, I have said in this very House that we have a special programme in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Planning Commission and Finance. And we are going to help the cotton-growers with a view to increase the productivity, but it will take some time before we ourselves become self-reliant in cotton

Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

*32. SHIR M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether two million hectares of additional irrigation potential created under major and medium irrigation projects in the country remain unutilised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) (a) to (c). The extent of irrigation potential unutilised is 1·25 million hectares. It is to be noted that the potential created by the end of a financial year (March) is available for utilisation only in the next financial year when the monsoon flows are available for storage or diversion into the canal systems. The potential created from 1951 onwards was 9·45 million hectares by March 1970 and utilisation was 8·2 milion hectares by March 1971.

The main lag in utilisation is in Kosi Eastern Canal and Rajpur Canal of Kosi Project. In these two canals, the lag is 0·5 million hectares. The reasons for this are (i) heavy rainfall on account of which farmers who have the option to take water or do not take irrigation water in years of good rainfall; (ii) non-completion of water courses from 5 cusecs to 1 cusec; and (iii) heavy silt deposition in the canals. It has been suggested to the Government of Bihar that the present 'satta' system should be changed to one of compulsory irrigation. The construction of water courses has been expedited; about half the work has been already completed and the remaining is programmed to be completed in the next three years. Rules of regulation of the Barrage and canal have been laid down in the light of the experience gained and the canals were also desilted during the closure periods in the last two years.

In the Chambal Project area in Madhya Pradesh, there is a shortfall of 0·16 million hectares in utilisation. The reasons for this are (i) reduction in the capacity of the main canal due to growth of weeds and other obstructions (ii) delay in construction of water courses. Kemedial measures have been taken to increase the capacity of the canals and strengthen the canal system. The construction water courses is also being accelerated.

In Rajasthan Canal Project --stage I, the lag in utilisation is 0·1 million hectares. This is due to lag in colonisation specially by oustees from Pong Dam. More time is also required than in other project areas, as the ares to be irrigated by the Rajasthan Canal is virgin soil, essentially sandy in nature.

The lag in utilisation in Kakrapar and Mahi stage I projects is 0·25 million hectares. This is due to storage waters not being available for rabi irrigation. Ukai reservoir which will supply water to Kakrapar command areas is getting completed. The utilisation under Mahi canals area will increase on completion of Kadana Dam.

The balance of lag in utilisation is in a number of other projects and the most common reason given is the delay in the construction of field channels by cultivators; but it is to be noted that the utilisation will not reach 100% for some years and the present percentage of 87% of utilisation can be considered as satisfactory. Individual projects, where utilisation is less than this percentage are being watched for effecting improvements.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The hon Minister has stated that 80% of the water is being utilised on an average. But, Sir, this average is very dangerous. Some projects may utilise only 50% of the water...

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask the question.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I want to know from the Minister which are the projects which are doing more than 95% and which are the projects which are doing only 50 to 60%, and here in the Kosi project, he says, 5 lakh acres are not being utilised

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The percentage quoted is not 80% but 87% is being utilised at the present moment. In the Kosi project it is not that 5 lakh acres of land are not being utilised. Actually it is 0·5 million hectares, that is, about 11-12 lakh acres. In the case of Kosi, I am sorry the lag is much more than in any other project But most of the projects are doing will except those which are mentioned in the statement, *viz.* Kosi, the Chambal and to a small extent the Rajasthan Canal, Mahi and Kakrapaur

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : He has not given any reasons for less utilisation of water in Kosi. If it is the 'satta' system, I want to know why the government should not force the state Government to impose penalties on those people who are not utilising water.

DR. K. L. RAO : In the statement I have given the answer. One of the difficult things was that originally it was decided to have the water force only upto 5 cusecs. 5 cusecs means 500 acres and 500 acres is too big an amount to allow the farmer to do it himself. So, later on, it was decided to take it to 100 acres and that is being done. More than half the work has been done andt he other half is under construction.

Regarding the 'satta' system, it is a very unfortunate thing that in North India and especially in Bihar, the option is left to the farmer to take irrigation water as and when he wants and this is encouraging them, especially, in the Kosi area where the rainfall is fairly good-60 to 80 inches. The farmer waits on till the rain comes and he is simply gambling and he thinks that the rain is coming. Therefore, he does not apply in time. That is how the lag is there and we are stressing on the government, especially in big projects like Gandak, that there should be a compulsory system as in South India, and I hope the Government which has also promised us, will look into that and unless they change it, it will not be possible to have a regular utilisation of the water potential.

MR. SPEAKER : My request in the last session was also that answers should be brief. It should not be a speech.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The 'satta' system is doing great harm to that area. My question is...

MR. SPEAKER : You make a debate out of the question.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, the doctor has given the prescription but the medicine is not being administered properly by those nurses there. Is the hon. Minister going to enforce the system which is prevalent in Andhra Pradesh and other States ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is upto the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you very much.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : May I know whether the main reason for not fully utilising the water is defective channels or not making channels from the canal to the fields ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I have already answ-

ered. That is one of the reasons. This is also given in the statement. Out of the main reasons is that the water force is only upto 5 cusecs. I think the hon. Member was not there when I answered the main point. Since then the limit of water courses is reduced to 100 acres and they have done half the work. That is also one of the contributory reasons. But the main reason is the 'satta' system.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मंत्री जी ने उत्तर देते हुए कहा कि किसान इस सिंचाई के पानी के बारे में जुआ खेलते हैं और इसलिए रोकते हैं। उसमें पानी नही जाने देते ऐसा भी आरोप लगाया है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने काश्तकार है जो सट्टे की कमाई करने के लिए अपने खेत मे पानी नही लेते। क्या यह बात सही है कि मुरैना और भिंड जिले के अन्दर जो चम्बल में बन्ध है, उसका जो पानी है वह अधिकांश पानी मिलता नही है और हालत यह है कि काश्तकारों को जितना पानी चाहिए उतना पानी उन्हें मिलता नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इर्रीगेशन पर जब डिबेट होगी तब माननीय सदस्य उस पर प्रश्न कर लें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सवाल यह है कि इर्रीगेशन के लिए पानी का उपयोग नही होता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो चम्बल नहर के पानी का सिंचाई के लिए पूरा उपयोग नहीं होता है और काश्तकार बहुत मांगते हैं लेकिन पर्याप्त मात्रा मे सिंचाई के लिए उन्हें पानी नहीं दिया जाता है···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न तो साधारण तौर पर युटैलाइजेशन आफ इर्रीगेशन पोटेंशियल का है और माननीय सदस्य मुरैना और भिंड चले गये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह साधारण प्रश्न नहीं है अपितु यह बड़े महत्व का है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मुरैना और कोटा जिले के अन्दर जितनी किसानों की सिंचाई के लिए पानी की मांग है उतना पानी उन्हें पर्याप्त मात्रा मे नही मिलता है तो उसके लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अगर मुरैना और कोटा के लिए प्रश्न करें तो फिर यह सिलसिला खत्म नहीं होगा और अन्य माननीय सदस्य भी अपने अपने जिलों के बारे मे भी इसी तरह के प्रश्न पूछ सकते है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवा दीजिये। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि काश्तकार जुआ खेलते है···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राव साहब उसे बतलाने जा रहे है।

DR K. L. RAO : It is true that in Chambal area the farmers are more anxious to get water where the rainfall is low. But in the case of Bihar in Kosi area the rainfall is heavy and the farmers hesitate to take water.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चम्बल में पानी का कितना कम युटिलाइजेशन राजस्थान में हो रहा है और कितना कम मध्य प्रदेश में हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने भी खूब प्रश्न किया। बाकी मौजूदा प्रश्न मे से यह प्रश्न कहाँ उठता है ?

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : यह चम्बल के इर्रीगेशन पोटेंशियल के युटिलाइजेशन का सवाल है इसीलिए मैने यह सवाल पूछा है कि राजस्थान इस में किस हद तक जिम्मेदार है और मध्य प्रदेश किस हद तक जिम्मेदार है। कृपया मंत्री महोदय का जवाब आने दिया जाय।

DR. K. L. RAO : The project is comm-

on between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. I have already explained in the statement the reasons for the lag in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

Installation of High Tension Line from Manshi to Saharsa

*33. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to install High Tension Line from Manshi to Saharsa, a distance of about 17 kms, for rapid industrialisation and all-out progress; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATIGN AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government to install a high voltage line from Manshi to Saharsa.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव . मंत्री महोदय द्वारा दिये गये उत्तर से पता चलता है कि "ऐट प्रेजेंट" सरकार के विचार मे कोई इस तरह का प्रस्ताव नही है। अब बिहार देश का सब से पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है और सहरसा उसमे खास तौर से पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और उसके औद्योगीकरण के लिए केवल कुछ ही किलोमीटर अर्थात करीब 17 किलोमीटर हाई टैशन लाइन मशी टु सहरसा इंस्टाल करनी होगी तो क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कुछ करने का विचार कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो कब तक इसे वह करना चाहती है ?

THE MINSTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : When I said there is no proposal at present, what I meant was, the State Government has not proposed such a line. But I myself have been studying this problem for some time and I feel that the only difficulty in this regard is about the river Kosi and we have got to take some steps to overcome that difficulty.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : The Railway bridges are there and the train is running from Manshi to Saharsa. There is no trouble to take the line.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपने मूल उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कह तो दिया है कि ऐसा कोई प्रपोजल सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो इस का भी जवाब दे दें।

DR. K. L. RAO : It is interrupted by the river Kosi. At present there is a 11 KV line except for river crossing and for the trnsmission of power, we require higher voltage, 132 KV and that is what I have been thinking. If my colleague, Mr Hanumanthaiya agrees to permit the line across the bridges, we shall link it up.

Categories of Railway Officers Entitled to Travel in Saloons

*34. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the categories of Railway Officers who are entitled to travel in saloons, inspection cars or 4-wheeler or 6 or 8-wheeler coaches while on tours and transfers;

(b) the categories of Officers who are entitled to the use of air-conditioned saloons;

(c) the authority which can permit the use of saloons/carriage and cases in which permission of the next higher authority is required before these can be hauled; and

(d) whether free services like cooks, bearers are provided in the saloons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Sir, while on duty, Assistant and Senior Scale Officers are entitled to use 4/6 wheeler Inspection Carriages and officers of Junior Administrative Grade and above to Bogie Inspection Carriages. Rules do not provide for the use of Inspection Carriages for officers while carrying out transfer.

(b) Chairman and Members of the Board are entitled to the use of air-conditioned tourist cars.

(c) No permission of any higher authority is required for the haulage of inspection carriages according to entitlement, provided the train is not prohibited or restricted for the attachment of Inspection Carriages.

(d) One attendant in the nature of a Caretaker is provided in each Inspection Carriage.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : May I know whether consistent with the statement made by the hon. Minister on the floor of the House, the use of these special privileges has been restricted in the case of officers, where there is availability of staying arrangement at the destination station ? May I know whether that statement has been given effect to ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Staying arrangement is not available at every station. There are very many stations which do not have rest-houses or other facilities for the officers to stay. It is a well known practice that these carriages are being used as inspection carriages, for inspection, office work, consultation and discussion. Therefore, the question of accommodation being made available for stay at other stations will prove more costly than the existing arrangements.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA : May I know whether cases have been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that these carriages are causing inconvenience to the passengers especially when their haulage is done ? I have instances to this effect. May I know whether these have been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The existing rules are that bogie inspection carriages are not normally attached to important mail and express trains. Many a time or mostly 4 wheelers/6 wheelers are attached to slow passenger trains or goods trains. So, special precautions.....

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मिनिस्टर साहब हाउस को गलत जानकारी दे रहे हैं। मैंने खुद देखा है कि एक ऐसा सैलून एक्सप्रैस गाड़ियों में लगा हुआ है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सारा परिवार इन सैलून्स में उन लोगों का घूमता है। हजारों किस्से इस प्रकार के हैं।

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Hon. Members have misunderstood what I am saying. I am quoting the rules. As regards what the practice is, I shall deal with it a little later.....

AN HON. MEMBER : So, he is coming to the violation now.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The rules are such that inconvenience to passengers is not allowed or contemplated. If there are any violations of these rules, we shall be able to deal with such cases, and hon. Members are free to write to me whenever they see a case of misapplication of this rule.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने खुद इस तरह के सैलून्स को एक्सप्रैस गाड़ियों में देखा है। मिनिस्टर साहब हाउस को गलत बतला रहे है।

MR SPEAKER : Now, he is attaching a goods train to the passenger train.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That is better than causing a derailment.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : In view of our approach to a socialist society, will the hon. Minister give a categorical answer that the privileges of saloons will be immediately stopped for all officers in the railways ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Also private Boeings.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : If they are construed as special privileges, then the observations made by my hon. friend would apply. Here, it is a question of.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Normal privileges

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA It is not a privilege It is a question of facility for official work The House has to see whether these facilities are required for officers to discharge their duties

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Why not have a separate compartment and do away with air-conditioning ?

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA Whether it is a separate compartment or a separate carriage is a distinction without a difference Whether air-conditioned coaches should be allowed on a large scale is really the matter to be considered I find from the statistics that air-conditioned coaches are very few when compared to inspection carriages which are ordinary coaches

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI The answer is unsatisfactory If the jawans can discharge their duty without any facilities why cannot the railway officers discharge their without the saloon ? The Minister is advocating their case

SHRI S M BANERJEE The hon Minister has replied that the rules are that these coaches should be attached to goods trains but we have seen that they are never attached to goods trains but to express and mail trains, sometimes even by curtailing the number of third class bogies etc I agree that for inspection purposes they may have to have special facilities for consultation But why should consultations be held in the presence of their family members ? If they want consultation with them, that can be done at home, not in the coach Have any instructions issued to see that they do not take their families with them while discharging their official duties ?

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA I would like to draw the hon member's attention to the fact that the air-conditioned coaches are only a few, about 14 in number, as against 1000 and odd inspection carriages

SHRI S M BANERJEE The families are more than the coaches.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : According to the rules, only the wife can go with the officer on such tours In case one child or two children are taken, I do not think we should be so hard-hearted as to separate the family for any length of time

SHRI P. R SHENOY Is the Railway Minister entitled to travel in air-conditioned saloon, and if so, in which trains ? Is it only in goods or any other trains also ?

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA According to the rules, all the Cabinet Ministers enjoy the same travel facilities Though the Railway Minister is entitled to a separate saloon as the members of the Railway Board, this facility is not being used in conformity with the convention established

MR SPEAKER Otherwise, he will refuse to come out of it

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे इस बात को देखते हुए कि हाउस में इस बात पर बहुत रिजेटमेंट है कि जिन स्पेशल रेलवे कोचेज का इस्तेमाल रेलवे आफिसर्स के द्वारा किया जा रहा है उनका मिसयूज हो रहा है, और मंत्री महोदय के बयान के मुताबिक उनके पास इन्सट्रैसेज है इस बात के, जैसे रेलवे बोर्ड के चेअरमैन की कैरेज एक ऐसी ट्रेन में लगाई गई थी जो कि गुड्ज ट्रेन नहीं थी, एक्सप्रैस थी, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का स्पेशिफिक जवाब देंगे कि क्या वह सैलून्स को विथड्रा करने जा रहे हैं ताकि आफिसर्स के द्वारा उनका मिसयूज न हो सके ?

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA I am aware that the hon member's opinion is the opinion of the whole House almost Whenever there is misuse, I am certainly going to take action

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : My question is specific and I am not satisfied with his answer

MR SPEAKER . He has given a specific answer.

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : What about withdrawal of the facility ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि रेल किरायों में वृद्धि करने के बाद भी रेलों मे मुसाफिरों को जगह नहीं मिलती है, और इस बात को भी ध्यान रखते हुए कि अगर सारे सैलून बन्द कर दिये जायें और यात्रियों के बैठने के लिये उन का उपयोग किया जाये तो दो सौ नई गाडियां चल सकती है, क्या मंत्री महोदय सारे सवाल पर नये सिरे से विचार करने का वादा करेंगे ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The hon. Member should know that these saloons or inspection carriages are not attached to each and every train. It is only when work warrants that these coaches are attached or detached as and when required. Therefore, it is not a general question. Even so, I shall take the opinion of this House into consideration and see that these things are not misused; and that the use of saloons does not come in the way of passenger facilities and amenities.

Requirement and Production of Wagons in India

*35. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wagons required in our country every year and the number actually produced every year;

(b) the percentage of wagons produced in West Bengal;

(c) the exact number of wagons that are at present being made in the Engineering firms in West Bengal; and

(d) the proposed number of wagons to be ordered for making this year in West Bengal's Engineering firms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The number of wagons required by the Railways varies from year to year depending on the needs of traffic and likewise the number of wagons actually produced is also varied from year to year, the approximate number produced in 1970-71 being 9000 in terms of four-wheeler units;

(b) During the year 1970-71, out of the total number of wagons actually produced in private sector, about 57% were produced by the private wagon builders in West Bengal. During the first six months of 1971-72, this percentage has increased to about 64%;

(c) The average monthly number of wagons turned out by the West Bengal private sector wagon builders during the six months from April 1971 to September 1971 was 328 in terms of four-wheelers;

(d) About 5000 wagons in terms of four-wheelers during the year 1971-72 excluding wagons to be manufactured against outstanding orders

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Is there no difficulty due to shortage of wagons in the coalfield areas, because of which coal could not be properly transported to the consumers ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The question was about the production of wagons. The hon. Member is asking about the availability of wagons. The availability of wagons to coalfields has been increased and we are trying to improve the availability of wagons to coal fields.

DR. RANEN SEN : The hon. Minister said just now that last year about 57 percent of wagons was produced in West Bengal. Is it a fact that during the last few years most of the engineering firms that were producing wagons in West Bengal which have proved very good wagon building workshops are mostly lying idle because the Railway Ministry refused to place orders on such firms as a result of which there are a large number of closures and lay-offs ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : There are sixteen wagon builders in the private sector out of which seven are located in West Bengal. From the figures it is seen that there is a huge backlog on these firms and they are not able to produce wagons according to the requirements of the railways. It is not correct to say that the Railways have not placed any orders on private wagon manufacturers.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Is the Deputy Minister aware of the fact that in every sphere of economy the country is suffering because of the lack of wagons ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : It will not be correct to say that the whole economy of the country is suffering because of wagon shortage only. The main question pertains to the production of wagons.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : The question is not only about the production of wagons. The question is about the number of wagons required in our country.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he says that production is according to the needs of the country.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Yes, Sir, I have said that so far as the production of wagons is concerned, it is meeting the requirements of the country. So far as availability to different sectors is concerned, there is some difficulty; there is no doubt about it.

श्री अचल सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि वैस्ट बंगाल में हजारों वैगन इसलिये बेकार पड़े हुए हैं कि नक्सलवादियों ने उनसे सामान निकाल लिया है और वह काम के नहीं हैं ?

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : जी हाँ, यह बात किसी हद तक दुरुस्त है कि तकरीबन 20,000 वैगन बंगाल एरिया में, ईस्टर्न सेक्टर में बेकार पड़े हुए हैं क्योंकि वहाँ उनके पुर्जे चोरी गये हैं, कितनों का कैनिबलाइजेशन हुआ है जिससे वह इम्मोबिलाइज्ड हो गये हैं।

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : The hon Minister just not stated that there is quite large backlog of orders placed no West Bengal wagon manufacturers in the private sector. Has the railway made any enqiries about the reason for this backlog, whether steel shortage is one of the major causes of this backlog and if so, what is the remedy that the Railway Ministry proposes ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Shortage of steel has been one of the reasons, but not the main reason. There have been other reasons also for these units not to come up to the production standards, namely, unsatisfactory law and order situation, the labour problems that they have to face in individual units etc. As I have already stated, there is an outstanding order of 4,530 wagons with private wagonbuilders in West Bengal, and with the additional offers already made to them the load they can carry is 9,677, but unless this backlog is cleared, it is not possible for the railways to give them additional orders. As and when the backlog is cleared, additional orders will be placed on them.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : I am not speaking about fresh orders, I was saying that steel shortage has been one of the main causes, if not the principal cause. So, keeping that aspect of the problem in view, what do the railways propose to do, what is their liaison with the Steel Ministry and the Foreign Trade Ministry to import steel for this purpose ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : To meet the shortage of steel, which is mainly in flats and sheets, we are importing huge quantities to meet the demands of these wagon-builders.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : The Minister says that the private sector producers have not produced wagons satisfactory to the requirements of the railways. In that case, why should they place orders on the private firms at the cost of the railways ? The railway workshops have been prod-

ucing wagons themselves. Why not increase the production of these wagons in the railway workshops themselves ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : We have to take an over-all view of the economy in the production of wagons. The railways are producing these wagons in nine workshops. Now it has been tapered of gradually, without affecting labour. We are not retrenching any labour in these units. But the private sector in West Bengal was really facing some serious trouble.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What trouble ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : It would involve unemployment if there was no work. In order to generate more economic activity in this area, we have placed the orders with the private sector.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : In view of the increasing number of wagons manufactured in the country, may I know whether export is increasing, and if so, which is the country importing the largest number of wagons from us ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is going beyond the scope of the question.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I do not have the figures, but I can supply the figures.

भारत पाक नहर जल संधि के अन्तर्गत पाकिस्तान को पानी की सप्लाई

*36. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान को अब तक कितनी मात्रा में ऐसे पानी की सप्लाई की गई जिसका भारत-पाक नहर-जल संधि के अंतर्गत भारत को उपयोग करने का अधिकार था; और

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार का भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). सिंधु जल संधि 1960 में दी गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार, 31-3-1970 को उसका संक्रमण (ट्राजीशन) काल समाप्त हो जाने के पश्चात तीनों पूर्वी नदियों (सतलुज, ब्यास और रावी) का जल उसी दिन से भारत के अबाध उपयोग के लिए उपलब्ध हो गया है। 1970 और 1971 के वर्षों मे, कुल 80 लाख एकड़ फुट से 145 लाख एकड़ फुट जल पाकिस्तान-प्रदेश में प्रवाहित हुआ। पौंग में ब्यास नदी पर संचय बाँध, ब्यास-सतलुज-लिंक और राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के, जिनका निर्माण काफी आगे तक हो चुका है, पूरे हो जाने पर इस जल के अधिकांश का उपयोग भारत में ही किया जाएगा। इसके बाद एक औसत वर्ष मे लगभग दस लाख एकड़ फुट जल ही फालतू होगा जो मानसून के महीनों में रावी नदी मे प्रवाहित होकर नीचे चला जाएगा। बाढ के इस जल को रोक रखने के लिए रावी पर एक संचय बाँध के प्रस्ताव की जाँच की जा रही है।

1971 जैसे वर्ष में, जब सतलुज, ब्यास और रावी नदियों में जल का प्रवाह, संचय जलाशयों के बावजूद, वर्ष के पचास प्रतिशत समय की तुलना में बहुत ही अधिक रहता है, मानसून के मौसम में कुछ जल नीचे की ओर इस कारण प्रवाहित हो जाएगा चूंकि सचय जलाशय में वह नहीं समा सकेगा और ऐसे समय में भारी वर्षा के कारण नहरों के द्वारा की जाने वाली जल की खपत भी कम हो जाती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वक्तव्य मे कहा गया है कि 1970-71 में 80 लाख एकड़ फुट से 145 लाख एकड़ फुट पानी पाकिस्तान को दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि

पिछले कई दिनो से पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध हमारे साथ खराब चले आ रहे हैं तो क्यो नही इस पानी का पूरा उपयोग हमारे देश मे किया जाता है ? हमारे देश मे ही इसका उपयोग करने की आप कौन सी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे है और अब तक आपने कोई व्यवस्था क्यो नही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO) Government is most anxious to complete all these projects which will utilise entire quantity of water Unless we complete the Pong Dam, the Rajasthan Canal and the dam on the Ravi, we cannot utilise these waters Therefore, we are most anxious to do it

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि आपने अब तक इसकी व्यवस्था क्यो नही की । यह प्रश्न अनेक बार पूछा गया है । इस पानी का उपयोग भारत मे ही हो, इसकी व्यवस्था सरकार ने अब तक क्यो नही की है । इसका साफ उत्तर दिया जाए, उसके बाद मै अगला सवाल पूछूगा ।

DR K L RAO I have already submitted that these projects, except the dam on Ravi are on hand and we are trying to complete them The trouble is, financially we are a bit strained Still we hope by 1973-74 we should be able to utilise substantially most of these waters

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि मानसून के मौसम मे काफी बडी मात्रा मे पानी नीचे की ओर चला जाता है । मानसून के समय इस पानी को रोका जाए, इसकी भी कोई व्यवस्था आपने की है ? रावी पर जो बाँध बनाने की बात है, यह कब तक तैयार हो जाएगा और उस पर कितना खर्चा आएगा ?

DR K L RAO Monsoon waters cannot be stopped except by a storage dam The Pong Dam and the dam on Ravi have to be completed before the monsoon waters can be stored There was another difficulty This year there was very good rainfall and our farmers were not taking the water Once the dams are completed, the monsoon waters can be stored

अध्यक्ष महोदय इनका कहना यह है कि उसको रोक कर पजाब को क्यो नही डुबाया जाता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . बाकी जगह यह पानी दिया जाए ।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA Is the Minister aware that the existing canals and tributaries are in a position to take the water that goes to Pakistan if for the full year the water is given to Indian areas, especially Gurdaspur and Amritsar districts ?

DR K L RAO This water is not in the rabi period If it is in the rabi period, our canals can take it But this water comes in June to September when the river water is in excess and the canals cannot use these waters Of course, we will draw the maximum But this water can only be used by India by storing it up

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय वक्तव्य मे आपने कहा है कि रावी पर एक सचय बाँध के प्रस्ताव की जाँच की जा रही है । मै जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको अमल मे आप कब तक लायेंगे और इस पर कितना खर्चा होने की सभावना है ?

DR K L RAO There are two or three problems connected with the Ravi dam Otherwise, the site selected by Punjab is quite good But the rehabilitation problem has to be settled between the three parties, *viz*, H P, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab There is also the question of allocation of waters I hope to call a Ministers meeting shortly and try to sort out these problems

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल . स्टेटमेंट मे कहा गया है कि व्यास पर पोग बाँध स्टोरेज के लिए

बनाया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक यह बांध पूरा हो जाएगा।

DR. K. L. RAO : It will be substantially completed by June 1973.

Shortage of Power in Uttar Pradesh

*37. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there will be more shortage of power in 1980-81 even with the additional 3·150 MW generating capacity visualized for Uttar Pradesh in the decade plan for power proposed by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make good the expected deficit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KURLEL) : (a) Additional installed capacity of 4140 MW is visualised for Uttar Pradesh in the Decade Plan bringing its own installed capacity to 5664 MW. In addition, Uttar Pradesh will get its due share from Central Projects including Badarpur and atomic and hydro power stations in the Northern Region. The anticipated load demand of about 5200 MW by 1980-81 is expected to be met fully.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : It is now quite clear that UP will not be self-sufficient in power even after the implementation of the Decade Plan because of several reasons. In view of this, what progress has been made in regard to the national grid system so that power can be brought to this area from other regions ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : We have realised that UP is very short of power. We are trying to make up as much as possible. At the moment we anticipate that at the end of the Decade Plan we require about 7,000 MW power. We have sanctioned about 3,000 MW and we are requesting the UP Government to take up more dams.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : What is the progress in regard to the national grid ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The national grid will be substantially completed by the end of the decade 1980. In fact, when we are planning for the decade for UP we have to depend for more than 1,000 MW on this grid. We have to get more power from the Himalayan projects and that can be done only by the national grid.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : After the completion of this system, will we be able to supply all the requirements of UP or will there still be shortage of power as at the present moment ?

DR. K. L. RAO : In UP there are lots of areas where there are no transmission lines. The transmission lines have got to be strengthened, especially in the eastern and northern sector. We are trying to build transmission lines. Along with it generation has also to be paid attention.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस पावर शार्टेज को दूर करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय के सामने ऐसी कोई प्रोपोजल रखी है कि जो एटामिक पावर स्टेशन बनने वाला है, वह उत्तर प्रदेश में, या उसके पूर्वी अंचल में, बनाया जाये ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The team of the Atomic Energy Commission went about various places and finally decided upon Narora project. I think they will make a start shortly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it a fact that it has been brought to the notice of the Minister of Irrigation and Power by the Chief Minister of UP that industrialists have refused to set up industries in UP because of shortage of power ? The people of UP, specially those of eastern districts, are starving because there is constant shortage of power. What assistance is being given by the Center to make UP self-sufficient in the matter of electricity in the

Decade Plan ? The responsibility lies with the Centre because the State Government has already submitted a plan.

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that there is a very heavy power shortage in U. P. because of which industries are not coming up there. Unfortunately we realised it rather late and the generation of power takes a few years before a power station can be commissioned. Weare hoping that when the Badarpur power station comes up that will solve the power shortage to a certain extent. But the power shortage will persist until all the schemes that have been sanctioned are completed in time.

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : सुन्दर नगर में सिंचाई और पावर कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी, उसमें यह घोषणा की गई थी कि अणु शक्ति स्टेशन उत्तर प्रदेश में बनाया जायेगा। क्या यह सही है कि अब सरकार उस निर्णय को बदलना चाहती है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Atomic power stations are set up for the use of all States and not necessarily for one particular State. The power generated by them is shared between two or three States. In this particular case, because of heavy shortage of power in UP, we are hoping that a large portion of the power generated by the atomic power station will be allotted to UP. As I have submitted already, the matter is pending with the atomic energy power people and I would remind them to expedite the project.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि यू० पी० में बिजली काफी न होने की वजह से खेती को बड़ा भारी नुकसान हो रहा है ? वहां लगातार पिछले तीन साल से ट्यूबवैल मुश्किल से तीन से चार घंटे रोज चल पा रहे हैं। इस वजह से खेती को कितना ज्यादा नुकसान होता है, इसका अन्दाजा मंत्री महोदय खुद लगा सकते हैं। क्या यह सही है कि टिहरी डैम की योजना को, जो एक बहुत बड़ी योजना है और जिसकी वजह से उत्तर प्रदेश को काफी बिजली मिल सकती है, महज इसलिए अमल में नहीं लाया जा रहा है कि राजमाता टिहरी-गढ़वाल उसको ओबोज कर रही हैं ? क्या यह भी सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बिजली के बारे में कई योजनायें केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी हुई हैं, लेकिन चूंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से पैसा नहीं दिया जा रहा है, इसलिए उन योजनाओं पर अमल-दरामद नहीं हो रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन योजनाओं को जल्द से जल्द कब पूरा किया जायेगा, ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश की खेती की पैदावार को, जो गिर रही है, बेहतर बनाया जा सके।

[شری اشحاق سنبھلی—کیا سرکار کو معلوم ہے کہ یو-پی میں بجلی کافی نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے کھیتی کو بڑا بھاری نقصان ہو رہا ہے ؟ وہاں لگاتار پچھلے تین سال سے ٹیوب ویل مشکل سے تین سے چار گھنٹے روز چل پا رہے ہیں-اس وجہ سے کھیتی کو کتنا زیادہ نقصان ہوتا ہے، اس کا اندازہ منتری مہودے خود لگا سکتے ہیں-کیا یہ سہی ہے کہ ٹہری ڈیم کی یوجنا گو-جو ایک بہت بڑی یوجنا ہے اور جس کی وجہ سے اترپردیش کو کافی بجلی مل سکتی ہے-منجملہ اسلئے عمل میں انہیں لایا جا رہا ہے کہ راج ماتا ٹہری-گھڑوال اس کو اپوز کر رہی ہے ؟ کیا یہ بھی سہی ہے کہ اترپردیش کی سرکار نے بجلی کے بارے میں کئی یوجنائیں کیندرئے سرکار کے پاس بھیجی ہوئی ہیں-لیکن چونکہ کیندرئے سرکار کی طرف سے پیسا نہیں دیا جا رہا ہے اسلئے ان یوجناؤں پر عمل درامد نہیں ہو رہا ہے- میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان یوجناؤں کو جلد سے جلد کب پورا کیا جائیگا تاکہ اترپردیش کی کھیتی کی پیداوار کو-جو گر رہی ہے-بہتر بنایا جاسکے—]

DR. K. L. RAO : In general, States have been requested not to cut the power required for agriculture. Agriculture has got to be given the highest priority. U.P. is also doing it. But in view of the very heavy shortage of power in U. P. it is likely that the load for the agriculture sector is being rostered and, therefore, is being cut for some hours.

Then, the hon. Member has said about the Tehri Dam. There is no opposition to the Tehri Dam now; everybody has accepted it and we are proceeding with that. The project is now under the examination of the Central Water and Power Commission. It is not fair to say that the Rajmata is opposed to it; on the other hand, she is now very particular that the project should come through. But I would submit to the hon. Member that the Tehri Dam construction will take nearly eight years. It will take nearly eight years before it is fully commissioned and power is available. So, what we have got to have is other schemes which have got to come up very rapidly.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कोलमाइन्ज के क्षेत्र में थरमल पावर प्राजेक्ट, टीकमगढ़ जिले में ओरछा जल विद्युत बांध और रीवा जिले में बाणसागर बांध बनाने की योजनायें स्वीकृति के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के समक्ष भेजी हुई हैं ? यदि इन योजनाओं को जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वित किया जाये, तो उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य समीपवर्ती राज्यों की पावर की कमी को दूर किया जा सकता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस संबंध मे क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action and not a question.

DR. K. L. RAO : The question is about Madhya Pradesh and the hon. Member says that in view of the availability of coal there, a thermal power station should be set up there.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या मंत्री महोदय को याद है कि उन्होंने यह घोषणा की थी कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पंचेश्वर डैम बनाया जायेगा, जो हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे उत्तम डैम होगा ? क्या कारण है कि अभी तक सरकार का ध्यान उसकी ओर नहीं गया है और उसमें कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There is one project, called Karnali, on Gogra River in Nepal territory. Recently, we had discussions with His Majesty's Government in Nepal and have agreed to purchase power from that project when that project fructifies. Along with that we have requested the Nepal Government to allow us to proceed with the Pancheswar Project. That river is on the boundary between Nepal and India. We have prepared a project and submitted to His Majesty's Government. We are expecting clearance from them and, once it is cleared, we will prepare a detailed projectr eport. The Government is not unmindful of it.

Increase in Trade Deficit

*39. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether trade deficit during April-August this year has widened to Rs. 145·1 crores from Rs. 109·9 crores in the same period of last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken and to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India's foreign trade deficit during April-August, 1971 widened because of larger increase in imports (+Rs. 142·6 crores) than in exports (+Rs. 107·4 crores) as compared to that in the same period of last year.

Measures taken by Government to deal with the balance of foreign trade problems are all those which are to promote exports and reduce imports. The current import-

expory policy is designed to give greater meaning and purpose both to various controls and restrictions which are being imposed and to incentives which are being given in the interest of promoting exports, reducing imports and general strengthening of the industrial base of the country's economy.

The broad features of the Government's export policy have been under-lined in the Export Policy Resolution laid before the Parliament on 30th July' 70. The export promotion measures include supply of imported raw-material through the replenishment licences scheme, removal of capacity constraints, abolition or reduction of export duty, drawbacks on import and excise duty, barter deals etc.

Imports will be reduced in respect of items for which indigenous production has been developed. Special attention will be paid to the requirements of export production and for promoting exports of items in which the country is having greater comparative advantage *vis-a-vis* other countries.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यापार संतुलित करने में कमी हुई इसको स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है और इसको ठीक करने की दृष्टि से जो सुझाव दिए गये हैं उसमें आयात की कमी हो और निर्यात की वृद्धि हो, यह मामूली फार्मूला हमेशा का जो होता है वह बताया है। किन्तु पिछले कई महीनों में इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसेज दिए गए हैं उसको देखते हुए आयात में कमी होगी यह लगता नहीं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो उत्तर मिला है उसमें कहा गया है—

"To keep the cotton price in check, considerable imports of cotton are also being resorted to."

और दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि—

"Raw materials other than cotton which are in short supply, edible oils and certain varieties of steel both of which are being imported in substantial quantity."

यह यदि बात है तो आयात में कमी कैसे होगी, यह मैं मानना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी निर्यात-वृद्धि की बात है। अपना जो परम्परागत निर्यात था जैसे जूट है, चाय है इसमें कमी हुई है। यानी चाय के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने के बाद भी यह कमी क्यों हुई, जूट में घाटा क्यों हुआ ? और जिन चीजों में निर्यात ज्यादा हुआ है जैसे चमड़ा और चमड़े के सामान या खनिज लोहा और उसके पदार्थ, इन्जीनियरिंग गुड्स, मछली और मछली से बने हुए सामान, इसको निर्यात करने की दृष्टि से जैसे डीप सी फिशिंग के लिए हमको ट्रेलर्स की जरूरत है जिससे कि हम मछली बाहर भेज सकते हैं या खनिज लोह और उसके सामान में निर्यात वृद्धि की दृष्टि से बन्दरगाह.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप डिबेट में न जायें, केवल प्रश्न कर।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं प्रश्न ही कर रहा हूँ।

तो आयात और निर्यात इन दोनों की दृष्टि से आयात में कमी की उम्मीद तो कर नहीं सकते तो कम से कम निर्यात वृद्धि की दृष्टि से कौन से ठोस उपाय अमल में लाने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, यह बात सही है कि इस साल के 6 महीने जो रहे हैं उसमें 41·42 करोड़ का इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा है एक्सपोर्ट से और स्वभावतः वह इसलिए है कि लोहे को हमने मँगाया बाहर से। स्टील का जो इम्पोर्ट है उस से यह बढ़ा है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को यह एहसास होना चाहिए कि किसी भी डेवलपिंग कन्ट्री का आयात बढ़ता है और उसके बाद फिर उसका निर्यात बढ़ता है। लेकिन जो माननीय सदस्य ने टी वगैरह के बारे में सवाल उठाया है यह सही नहीं है कि हम उसमें नीचे

गए हैं। चाय में 1970-71 में 146·46 करोड़ का निर्यात था और इस साल हुआ है 148·25 करोड़ का। जूट में 1970-71 में 189·92 था और इस साल है 250। इसलिए जूट और चाय में हम नीचे नहीं आये हैं बल्कि और ऊपर गये हैं, हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा है और हमें उम्मीद है कि इस साल मार्च के महीने तक हम घाटे को पूरा कर सकेंगे। तृतीय योजना में जो 60 परसेंट ग्रोथ था उससे शायद हम ऊपर जा सकें। पिछले साल 8·3 गए थे और अब उम्मीद है कि अगले साल भी 8 परसेंट के करीब एक्सपोर्ट का ग्रोथ और बढ़ेगा। और माननीय सदस्य को एक बात मैं यह और कह दूं कि इम्पोर्ट बढ़ेगा, इसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता डेवलपिंग कन्ट्री में। आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि बैंकाक का एक्सपोर्ट ग्रोथ 40 परसेंट हर साल है और फिर भी घाटा है उनको। इम्पोर्ट उनको ज्यादा करना पड़ता है। इसलिए आगे बढ़ने के लिये हमें इम्पोर्ट करना होगा।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी इंगलैंड ने साझा बाजार में सम्मिलित होने का जो निर्णय लिया है और अमेरिका ने अपने आयात पर जो दस प्रतिशत का सरचार्ज लगाने का निर्णय किया है इससे जो अपने व्यापार पर असर पड़ेगा उसको वार्ड आफ करने के लिए कौन से कदम सरकार सोच रही है?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : विलायत के बारे में वहां काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है और हमने बताया है कि 15 परसेंट जो टैरिफ लगाया है उससे बहुत बड़ा आघात हमारी टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री पर होगा। 17 से 20 करोड़ रुपये का जो टेक्सटाइल है उसमें इसी रेट से घट जायेगा और हम दूसरा बाजार ढूंढ़ रहे हैं। खास तौर से ईस्ट यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज को और सोवियत यूनियन को हम भेजना चाहते हैं। जहां तक निक्सन की बात है वह सही है। उन्होंने दस परसेंट सरचार्ज लगाया है और बड़े ही अनुचित ढंग से लगाया है। हमने उसके लिए प्रोटेस्ट किया है। उनके राजदूत को यहां बुलाकर कहा और जो हमारे राजदूत एल० के० झा वाशिंगटन में हैं उन्होंने वहांजाकर, ए० डी० मेमोयर दिया। लेकिन उससे कोई फल नहीं निकला और मुझे ऐसी आशंका है कि कुछ फल निकलने वाला भी नहीं है। लेकिन यह दुःख की बात जरूर है। मैं यहां यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि उनका कमिटमेंट है अंकटाड में कि जनरल स्कीम आफ प्रेफरेंस करेंगे, तो कहां तो प्रेफरेंस की बात और कहां यह सरचार्ज लगा रहे हैं यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जो उनका वादा है उससे वह पीछे गए हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि ब्रिटेन ने साझा बाजार में शामिल होने का फैसला कर लिया है क्या हम साझा बाजार के साथ अपने आर्थिक संबंधों को विकसित करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे है? क्या इस संबंध में इन देशों से कोई चर्चा हुई है और यदि चर्चा हुई तो क्या उसका कोई परिणाम निकला है? क्या इस संबंध में मंत्री महोदय सदन को विश्वास में लेंगे?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह ई ई सी के जो देश हैं उनके साथ हमारी चर्चा हुई है और उनके सामने हमने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि हमारे उनके बीच में एक कोआपरेटिव ऐग्रीमेंट हो हिन्दुस्तान और ई ई सी के देशों के साथ और उसके साथ ही जब हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ब्रूसेल्स गई थीं तो उन्होंने भी इस बात की चर्चा की। मुझे पूरे तौर पर उसकी सूचना नहीं है लेकिन उन्होंने भी उसकी चर्चा की है कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो प्रस्ताव है वह मंजूर होना चाहिए। हम उनके साथ अलग अलग भी अपना व्यापार बढ़ा रहे हैं और माननीय सदस्य को खुशी होगी कि जनरल स्कीम आफ प्रेफरेंस में वहां देशों ने मान लिया है। हमारे माल पर उनकी ड्यूटी

कम लग रही है। इससे हमारा व्यापार उनमें बढ़ रहा है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to know two things :

(1) Will the hon. Minister tell us what steps are being taken to increase the unit value of the export and not the quantity ?

(2) What effective and physical steps are being taken to reduce, if not curb altogether, under-invoicing and over-invoicing ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Regarding part (2) of his question, it may better be addressed to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I would only like to say that we are trying to canalise a number of items, both on the export and import sides, and that will eliminate over-invoicing and under-invoicing to a considerable extent. I have stated that our effort is not only to increase the total value but also to increase the unit value and this can materialise when we are in a position to find out the market for the same.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Unless you export processed goods, you will not be able to make any break-through.

F I C. C. I. Suggestions re: Simplification of Procedures for Joint Ventures Abroad

*40. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY .

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have recently suggested simplification of procedure for approval of projects, establishment of a separate organisation to disseminate information and for export of Indian know-how and partcipation of civil and structural contract work for joint ventures abroad; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has published a brochure on "Indian Industrial Joint Ventures Abroad" in which it has made these suggestions. It is not the first time that such suggestions have been made. These have been engaging the attention of Govt. and they have already been taken certain steps in this direction. For simplification procedure for approval of proposal for setting up of industrial joint ventures abroad, Govt. have recently adopted some measures, which include :

(i) Constitution of an Inter-Ministerial Committee for approval of joint ventures, consisting of the representatives of the concerned Ministries, for on the spot examination and approval of proposals received from the entrepreneurs;

(ii) Introduction of a prescribed application form, as insufficient information furnished by the applicants was the main cause of the delay, and

(iii) Creation of a separate cell in the Ministry of Foreign trade for speedy exmination of the proposals received. As a result of these measures, the time taken in according approval to such proposals has beed considerably reduced

2. Informatino about investment opportunities through exports of know-how, plants & machinery, undertaking of turn-key jobs etc. has been regularly collected and disseminated to concerned interests through well established chanels. Indian Investment Centre has also taken upon itself to regularly keep informed Indian business community about the enquiries and possibilities in joint ventures abroad.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो प्रोजेक्ट आप स्वीकार करते हैं उस की कोई सीमा बांध दें कि इतने समय के अन्दर वह प्रोजेक्ट आ जाना चाहिए, उसकी सीमा निर्धारित कर देनी चाहिए, समय निर्धारित कर देना चाहिए इसके संबंध में आपको क्या कहना है ?

श्री एल० एन०मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया था वह फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन चैम्बर्स आफ कामर्स के एक पैम्फलेट के आधार पर था। यह उससे भिन्न बिल्कुल दूसरा प्रश्न कर रहे है। इसके संबंध मे मैं यह कहूं कि जो भी योजना होती हैं जो भी हमारे पास ज्वाइट वेन्चर्स के आते है उनके साथ शर्त रखते है कि पूंजी कितनी लगनी चाहिए और कितने दिन मे पूरे करने होगे। माननीय सदस्य को जानकर खुशी होगी कि लगभग 126 ज्वाइंट वेंचर्स हमने मजूर किए थे। उसमे से 28 तो प्रोडक्शन में चले गए हैं और 61 वैरियम स्टेजेज़ आफ इम्प्लीमेंटेशन मे है। 37 को हमने एबंडन किया है। कुछ में काफी अच्छी प्रगति हुई है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे श्रीमन्, मै जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रोजेक्ट आपने संयुक्त वेंचर मे लिए है उनसे किस मात्रा मे आपने स्वीकृति ले ली है कि उतना एक्सपोर्ट करना उनके लिए अनिवार्य होगा ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : ज्वाइट वैन्चर्स तो बाहर से होते है, एक्सपोर्ट करने का वायदा हम उनसे कैसे ले सकते है। दूसरे देशों मे जो कारखाने खड़े करते है, उनको ज्वाइट वैंचर्स कहते हैं ?

Earnings from Railway Freight Traffic

*41. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any improvement has been made in revenue earnings from Railway freight traffic in the first quarter of the current financial year; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a). the earnings from Railway freight (i. e. goods) traffic in the first quarter of 1971-72 were about Rs. 5 crores more than those in the corresponding period of 1970-71, but they fell short of the budgetary anticipations by about one crore of rupees.

(b) The shortfall has been mostly due to less than anticipated loading of coal from Bengal-Bihar coal-fields and less than anticipated movement of general goods traffic to and from the Eastern sector of the country on account of dislocations in train services. Traffic in iron ore also fell short of anticipation.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : I want to know this from the hon. Minister. Just now the hon. Ministrer has stated that the shortfall is because of less movement in the traffic to and from the North Eastern region. I want to know why this is so, I want to know why the train services and wagon movement are not utilised properly towards Eastern India, that is, Assam and Tripura ?

SHRI K. HANUMATHAIYA : It is expected to improve from this month onwards. But, the real reason for the shortfall is not within the control of the Railways. It is connected with the law and order situation and also lower production in the steel plants Iron ore has not been exported in sufficient quantity. So there are so many factors.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wagons required for movement of Coal from Collieries in Bihar

*38. RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI JODHPUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of wagons required daily for the movement of accumulated pithead stocks of coal as also the current production from the collieries in Bihar;

(b) the total number of wagons being provided by the Railways daily; and

(c) the extent to which the shortage of wagons has hampered industrial production of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Total coal production from the collieries in Bihar from April to July 71 (latest figures available with this Ministry) has been 10·20 million tonnes, including 5·12 million tonnes coking coal and 5·08 millon tonnes non-coking coal. How much of this production does not require rail transport due to the collieries' own consumption, quantity consumed in the production of hard coke and soft coke, unconsumable rejects from the pit mouth washeries and coal moving by the other modes of transport etc. is not known to this Ministry. The level of production in the first four months of the year would require loading of about 4000 wagons a day to clear the entire production by rail. Allowing for other modes of transport, rail despatch requirements will be about 3800 wagons a day.

The stocks of coal in the Bihar fields at the end of July'71 were 5·59 million tonnes against 3·66 million tonnes at the end of March'70, which can be assumed to be normal. The number of wagons required per day to clear the accumulated pithead stocks would depend upon the period over which the excess stocks are to be cleared.

The number of wagons loaded from collieries and washeries in Bihar from April 1971 are as under

April	3,544
May	3,444
June	3,231
July	3,404
August	3,834
September	3,480
October	3,525

The information regarding the extent to which the shortage of wagons has hampered industrial production in the country is not readily available with this Ministry. According to the information available production of major industries like steel plants, power houses etc. have not been affected as particular care was taken to meet their essential demands.

मेवे के आयात व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेना

*42. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मेवों के गैर-सरकारी आयातकर्त्ता अत्यधिक लाभ कमा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस व्यापार का अपने हाथ में लेने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क से (ग). मेवों तथा खजूरों पर लाभ की गंजाइश, अन्य कारणों के साथ-साथ भारत में उनकी माँग और प्रतिबंधित आयातों के कारण वास्तव में बहुत अधिक है। सरकारी उपक्रम अथवा उपक्रमों के माध्यम से मेवों तथा खजूरों के आयात के मार्गीकरण का प्रश्न गत कुछ समय से सक्रिय रूप से सरकार के विचाराधीन रहा है। इसके संबंध में अन्तिम निर्णय निर्यातक देशों—अफगानिस्तान और ईरान तथा ईराक की सलाह लेकर शीघ्र ही ले लिया जायगा।

Foreign Exchange Earned through Jute and Tea

*43. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the actual foreign exchange the country has earned through Jute and Tea in the year 1970-71;

(b) whether due to the recent floods in some parts of West Bengal and Bihar and the shortage of coal wagons in Duars, North Bengal and Assam, the jute and tea trade in the foreign market has been affected; and

(c) if so, whether to avoid the problem, his Ministry is thinking of nationalising Tea-gardens ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a)

Jute goods	...	Rs. 189·92 crores
Tea	...	Rs. 146·66 crores

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

India's approach to U. S. Government to waive Import surcharge

*44. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI H. M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has made a strong plea with the U. S. Government to exempt developing countries from the purview of the recent ten percent surcharge on all imports;

(b) whether one fourth of the Indian goods exported to the United States annually will be affected;

(c) if so, the total loss India will have to suffer; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not more than 21% of Indian exports are affected by the new imposition.

(c) It is very difficult to assess at this stage the actual effect on foreign exchange earnings.

(d) In view of the temporary nature of the imposition of additional import duties, no action by Government is considered necessary yet. The position is being kept under constant review.

Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill

*45. SHRI N. E. HORO :
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of States in the country which have supported the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill;

(b) whether some States have objected to this Bill; and

(c) if so, the names of such States and the arguments placed by them ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Eleven States have so far ratified the Bill.

(b) Government has no information that any State has objected to the Bill.

(c) Does not arise.

Scheme for Expanding Export Markets

*46. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme has recently been formulated for expanding export markets for the 26 developing countries of the Commonwealth;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) how India is likely to be affected by this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE : (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The Second meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Commonwealth Fund

for Technical Co-operation held in Nassau, The Bahamas, on 20th September, 1971, decided to expand the scope of the activities of the Commonwealth Fund to include technical assistance and market research aspects of export market development of developing Commonwealth countries The decision in question followed the recommendations made in the Study prepared under the aegis of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

In accordance with the decision in question assistance would be available from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation to developing Commonwealth countries wishing to obtain technical assistance for export market development and to carry out market research in respect of their export products. Assistance may also be obtained by the developing commonwealth countries for conducting market surveys and market research including those in the field of 'invisible trade', like tourism.

(c) The Government of India had agreed to make an annual contribution equivalent to £15,000 in non-convertible rupees to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, but as its activities have been expanded, the possibilities for increasing the contribution are under consideration. As a developing Commonwealth country, India is eligible for obtaining technical assistance and assistance in carrying out market research from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. The extent to which India may benefit from the expansion of the scope of the activities of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation is not, however, precisely known at present.

Late Running of Trains in Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway)

*47. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the late running of trains in the Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken for timely running of trains in that division and for mitigating the overcrowding of passengers in the Scaldah Division, particularly in the local trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Theft of overhead wires resulting in rakes getting locked up away from starting stations;

(ii) Theft of equipment of rolling stock resulting in temporary immobilisation of the suburban electric rakes;

(iii) Hold-up of trains resulting in rakes getting locked up away from starting stations; and

(iv) Civil disturbances, Bundhs and imposition of curfew rendering train running and attendance of staff difficult and risky.

(c) Within the afore-mentioned limitations, everything feasible is being done to improve the punctuality performance of suburban trains in Sealdah Division. With a view to provide satisfactory transport to the commuters, the number of suburban trains in Sealdah Division have been progressively increased and their loads augmented.

Kerala Rubber Dealers' Protest against Government's Policy

*48. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rubber dealers in Kerala observed *hartal* on the 11th October, 1971 in protest against the alleged Government's policy leading to a crisis in rubber market and causing unemployment;

(b) whether any demand for direct purchase of rubber by State Trading Corporation was also made; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The Rubber Dealers in Kerala observed *Hartal* on 11th October, 1971 and demanded that the STC should purchase the estimated excess stock of 15,000 tonnes during 1971-72 to be treated as buffer stock. It has since been decided to grant a loan of Rs. 2·50 crores to the Government of Kerala for undertaking the procurement of rubber produced by the small growers in Kerala in addition to STC's purchases. The purchase operations will start shortly.

Supply of Electricity to Delhi from Bhakra Dam beyond 1975

*49. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhakra Dam will not supply electricity to Delhi beyond 1975; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made to meet the electricity requirement of the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Bhakra Management Board has served a notice in June 1971, on Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, purportedly under the draft agreement governing the supply, that power from Bhakra Complex will not be available for Delhi after 13.4.1975. The whole matter is being gone into carefully and discussions will be held with all the parties before final decisions are taken.

The power requirements of Delhi are being not presently from its own thermal power stations and in addition 80 MW of hydro power is obtained from Bhakra Management Board. Sufficient number of power stations are being built under this Ministry and it will be possible to ensure, under all circumstances, the full requirements of the capital city.

Exports of Cigarettes and Raw Tobacco

*50. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether manufactured cigarettes form one of the items of export;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider exporting cigarettes to some foreign countries where there is a good demand; and

(c) the volume of export trade, in terms of rupees of raw tobacco and processed tobacco and the name of the countries to which these are exported ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indian unmanufactured tobacco is exported to more than 50 countries in the world. Some of the major countries where tobacco is exported are U. K., USSR, Japan, GDR, Netherlands, Belgium, Aden etc. During 1970-71 our exports of unmanufactured tobacco amounted to Rs. 3140 lakhs.

Processed Tobacco

During 1970-71 manufactured tobacco worth Rs. 116 lakhs was exported to Nepal, Malaysia, Singapore, Kuwait, Baharain Island, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, etc.

Indo-Nepal Trade and Transit Treaty

*51. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
SHRI B. S. BHAURA :
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Nepal have signed a new 5 year Trade and Transit Treaty;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether it has been working according to the satisfaction of both the countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. L.T.—988 71]

Power Crisis in West Bengal

*52. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal, particularly the Calcutta industrial region, has been affected by power crisis of a serious nature which is reflected in the repeated load-shedding by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, causing a good deal of inconvenience to the public;

(b) if so, the nature and causes of such power crisis; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. L.T.—989/71.]

बरौनी-गढ़हरा क्षेत्र के रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

*53. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गढ़हरा और बरौनी में कार्य करने वाले पूर्वी तथा पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों ने परियोजना भत्ते की अपनी मांग के समर्थन में गत मार्च-अप्रैल में 33 दिनों तक हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त कर्मचारियों ने बंगला देश की समस्या से उत्पन्न विषम परिस्थिति को देखते हुए और श्रम मंत्री द्वारा यह आश्वासन दिये जाने पर कि उनके विरुद्ध कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी हड़ताल वापस ले ली थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या श्रम मंत्री के उपर्युक्त आश्वासन के बावजूद भी 56 कर्मचारियों को मुअत्तल कर दिया गया है, लगभग 5000 मजदूरों की सेवा ग्रेक कर दी गई है और लगभग 300 मजदूरों पर न्यायालयों में मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) श्रम मंत्री ने अपील की थी जिसमें उन्होंने हड़तालो कर्मचारियों का ध्यान मेरे द्वारा 7-4-71 को दिये गये आश्वासन की ओर दिलाया था जो इस प्रकार है :

> "रेल मंत्रालय ने हड़ताली कर्मचारियों को कभी भी तंग नहीं किया है और न तंग करेगा और जिन रेल कर्मचारियों के बारे में कानून भंग करने, धमकी देने और हिंसा करने की आशंका है, उनके मामले में कानून का सामान्य मार्ग अपनाया जायेगा ।"

इसके बाद हड़ताली कर्मचारी अपने काम पर वापस आ गये ।

(ग) 4210 कर्मचारियों की सेवा भंग हो जाने के स्वाभाविक परिणामों के अलावा भारतीय दंड संहिता और/या अनिवार्य सेवा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम, 1968 की विभिन्न धाराओं के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किये जाने पर 64 कर्मचारियों को निलंबित कर दिया । गया उनके विरुद्ध मुकदमा चल रहा है ।

(घ) उपचार के रूप मे विभागीय नियम या कानून, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

Tamil Nadu Government's Proposals for New Railway Lines on Southern Railway

*54 SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the particulars of the proposals recieved from the Government of Tamil Nadu for the construction of new lines on the Southern Railway during the Fourth Plan period, and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha [*Placed in Library See* No L T—990/71]

(b) The Fourth Plan proposals for new lines/conversions have not yet been formulated and it is not possible at this stage to indicate which of the new lines/conversions are to be ultimately taken up in the Fourth Plan

पाकिस्तानी एजेंटो की तोड़फोड की गतिविधियों के कारण रेलवे को हानि

*55. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव**
श्री शशि भूषण
श्री आर० वी० बड़े

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंगला देश मे स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के प्रारम्भ होने से लेकर अब तक पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठियो अथवा एजेंटो द्वारा की गई तोडफोड की कितनी घटनाए हुई तथा किस-किस तारीख को हुई और तोड-फोड की गतिविधियो के कारण रेलवे को अब तक कितनी हानि हुई है; और

(ख) इसकी रोकथाम के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) ऐसी 12 दुर्घटनाएं हुई जो 2-6-71, 13-7-71, 14-8-71, 5-9-71, 15-9-71, 11-10-71, 17-10-71, 21-10-71, 21-10-71, 24-10-71, 1-11-71, और 8-11-71, को हुई थी जिनसे भारतीय रेलो को 1,16,775 रुपये की हानि हुई ।

(ख) जो उपाय किये गये वे इस प्रकार है

(i) पुलिस/होमगार्डों द्वारा सुरक्षा गश्त लगाया जाना;

(ii) रेलवे गैंगमैनो के साथ होमगार्डों/ग्राम सुरक्षा दल सदस्यो/विशेष सुरक्षा निकाय द्वारा रेलपथ पर गश्त लगाया जाना;

(iii) सशस्त्र सैनिको द्वारा रात-दिन रेलवे के महत्वपूर्ण सस्थापनो पर पहरा देना; सशस्त्र पुलिस और होमगार्डों द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण पुलो पर पहरा देना,

(iv) 59 माउट ब्रिगेड द्वारा सर्चलाइट गश्त लगाना,

(v) भेद्य खडो मे सवारी गाडियो का रात मे चलना बन्द करना;

(vi) महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे स्टेशनों पर निरीक्षण चौकियां गठित की गयी है;

(vii) लोक आदेश अधिनियम 1947 के असम अनुरक्षण के अन्तर्गत रेलपथ से तीन मीटर की दूरी का क्षेत्र सुरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया गया है;

(viii) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान क्षेत्र की सीमा पर दो गावों पर जुर्माना लगाना;

(ix) पाक एजेंटों द्वारा तोड़फोड़ की कार्रवाई की रोकथाम के लिए गाँव वालों में चेतना जागृत करना;

(x) तोड़फोड़ की कार्रवाइयों का समय से पता लगाने वाले व्यक्तियों को पुरस्कार देना ।

Purchase of Cotton from U. S. A.

*56. SHRI SEZHIYAN : Will the Minister of FORFIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made arrangements for buying cotton from U. S. A.;

(b) if so, whether the foreign exchange involved will be under PL 480 agreement; and

(c) the quantity and the cost of the cotton to be bought so ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Against free foreign exchange, 27,000 bales of cotton have been purchased from USA. No agreement under PL 480 has so far been finalized.

Broad Gauge Line From Bongaigaon to Gauhati

*57. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry has accepted in principle the necessity of construction of a broadgauge line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati; and

(b) if so, the further steps being taken to construct the line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Surveys for the conversion of the New Bongaigaon-Gauhati Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge have been carried out. The reports are under examination. An economic study is also being carried out. Decision regarding the conversion will be taken after the report of the study and survey reports are examined and funds being made available for the purpose.

Rise in Exports of Jute Goods

*58. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the anticipated extent of rise in the exports of Indian jute goods, in terms of tonnage and value, this year as compared with last year;

(b) the steps taken to maximise India's advantage arising out of the dislocation of Pakistan's jute industry and trade; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to give jute mill labour and raw jute cultivators in India a share in the industry's enhanced earnings out of higher exports ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) About 181,000 tonnes valued at about Rs. 60 crores.

(b) Production in jute mills is being stepped up to the maximum extent possible, to meet the increased demand.

(c) No, Sir. The minimum support price for raw jute for the current season has been raised by Rs. 6·70 per quintal.

Production of Popular Varieties of Controlled Cloth

*59. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some textile mills have not been producing popular varieties of cloth at controlled rates; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against such mills ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Some textile mills had not fulfilled their obligation to produce controlled cloth under the scheme announced in May, 1968. Under the said scheme such mills were required to pay compensation at 6 paise per sq. metre.

Adoption of New Method for Marking Ballot Papers in Election

*60. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the adoption of a new method in place of the present system of marking the ballot papers in Elections; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of Teachers in Delhi Engaged for Correction of Voters Lists

201. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6712 on 3rd August, 1971 regarding payment to teachers in Delhi engaged for the correction of voters lists and state :

(a) whether all the teachers whose work had been found satisfactory have not so far beed paid; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). After paymant of honorarium had beed made to some teachers, it was found that the work was done in a most unsatisfactory manner and special revision of the electoral rolls had to be undertaken in several areas by employing additional staff for the purpose, resulting in avoidable expenditure to Government. Payment of honorarium to the remaining teachers was therefore withheld, pending further examination. All the aspects of the matter, including the one referred to in part (a) of the Question, are now under consideration in consultation with the Election Commission, and a final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Setting up of Tea Company in Public Sector

202. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TEADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Sub-committee of the Parliamentary Consultative Commitee for his Ministry has recommended the setting up of a tea company in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the aims and objects of the proposed tea company and the time likely to be taken by Goverment to set up the said company ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) the proposed public sector tea corporation will market tea in packets in India and abroad and has the other following functions viz.

(i) engaging in the trading and marketing of tea in all its forms, black, green, instant, packet etc;

(ii) undertaking either through itself or through other agencies research on the qualities of packaged tea or blend strength, characteristics, prices, etc. in the interest of the marketing for export and for the domestic market;

(iii) establishing blending and packaging units in India and abroad, if necessary, in collaboration with foreign organisations or nationals;

(iv) entering into necessary agreements with organisations, public or private in India or abroad, for any of the above purposes; and

(v) managing tea estates, where necessary. The Corporation will be registered in the course of the next two to three weeks.

Over Bridges on Railway Line From Barwadih to Chirimiri

203. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Railway line had been sanctioned and constructed from Barwadih in Palamau District of Bihar to Chirimiri in Madhya Pradesh as far back as ten years;

(b) the reasons why no railway bridge has been constructed over the rivers falling on the way; and

(c) the amount spent on the construction of the said line and the time by which the trains will start plying on this line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) Construction of Barwadih-Sarnadih rail link (64 Kms.) comprising first part of Barwadih-Chirimiri line, was sanctioned in April, 1947. After achieving some progress, the work was suspended and the project sealed off in March, 1950 in view of the difficult ways and means position of the Railways. About 50% of work on bridges, mostly masonary work, was completed by that time.

(c) Rs. 1·51 crores approximately. There is no proposal to complete the line at present The assets created are proposed to be utilised at a later date, if and when a decision is taken to complete the line.

Doubling Railway Line from Panipat/ Sonepat to Delhi

204. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to parts (b) and (c) of Unstarred Question No. 7390 on the 10th August, 1971 regarding double Railway line from Panipat/Sonepat to Delhi and state :

(a) whether the Traffic Survey report on the above line has been submitted to Government; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation for Raising Perunguzhi Railway Station as a Flag Station (Southern Railway)

205. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation to raise the Perunguzhi Railway Station in Kerala, a flag-station; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is under examination.

Reconstruction of Railway Stations in Kerala

206. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway Stations reconstructed in Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred on them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Two; Pudukad and Chirayinkil station buildings.

(b) Rs. 84669/- (Rupees Eighty four thousand, six hundred and sixty nine).

Non-encumberance Certificate for Grant of House Building Loan

207. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6121 on the 28th July, 1971 and state :

(a) whether a decision has since been taken by Government on the representations received from the Central Government employees for doing away with a non-encumberance certificate from a Government Pleader for getting a loan for building a house on a plot purchased by a Government employee from the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). Out of twenty eight Ministries and Departments from whom necessary information have been received, only Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) and Ministry of Works and Housing have informed that representations have been received by them for doing away with the procedure for obtaining non-encumberance certificate from a Government pleader for getting loan for building a house on a plot purchased by a Government employee from the Delhi Development Authority. The general concensus appears to be not against obtaining the non-encumberance certificate. The matter, however, is still under consideration.

Non encumberance Certificate for Grant of House Building Loan

208. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Q. No. 6121 on the 28th July, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the non-encumberance certificate being issued by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, after verification of documents, is different from the one issued by the Government Pleader;

(b) whether the Law Ministry is not accepting the non-encumberance certificate issued by the Deputy Commissioner's Office;

(c) whether a Government employee is not required to submit a non-encumberance certificate from a Government Pleader for getting a loan from Government for purchasing a built-house from Delhi Development Authority and a non-encumberance certificate issued by D. D. A. is accepted; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not accepting the certificates issued by the Office of Deputy Commissioner Delhi and the D. D. A. in the case of loan for building houses on plots purchased from the D. D. A. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) It is not possible to say so as no such classific information is maintained in the Law Ministry.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under rule 9 (d) of the Rules framed by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to regulate the grant of advances to Central Goverment servants for the building ect. of houses read with OM No. 10/16/59-H. III, dated 1-1-63 of that Ministry, the Ministries/Heads of Departments are required to call upon the Central Government servants concerned to obtain non-encumbrance certificates from the Government Pleader and failing that, from the Revenue Officer of the place where the property is located. Therefore, non-encumbrance certificates from no other authority are admissible.

Nationalisation of Tea Gardens

209. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have planned to nationalise the Tea gardens in India; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Inter-State Water Disputes

210. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to resolve the Inter-State Water disputes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : As far as possible, efforts are made to resolve the water disputes between two or more State Governments regarding any Inter-State river through negotiations. Through the good offices of the Centre a number of Inter-State problems and disputes relating to irrigation, flood control and hydro-power have been settled through negotiations amongst the concerned States. Some other problems and differences are under discussions amongst the States concerned with the assistance of the Central Government.

For those disputes which cannot be settled by negotiations, Tribunals can be set up under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. This Act provides for the reference of any water dispute to a Tribunal for adjudication on receipt of a formal request in this behalf from any of the concerned States, provided the Central Government is of opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiation. The Tribunal shall consist of a Chairman and two members, nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice of India from amongst persons who, at the time of such nomination, are judges of the Supreme Court or of a High Court.

The disputes relating to Krishna, Godavari and Narmada could not be settled by negotiations amongst the concerned States. Tribunals to adjudicate the Krishna and Godavari Water Disputes were constituted by the Government of India on the 10th April, 1969 and the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal was constituted on the 6th October 1969 under the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. The adjudication proceedings of these Tribunals are now in progress.

Use of Saloons by Railway Officers

211. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any conditions have been laid down for the use of the Railway saloons—ordinary and air-conditioned by the Railway Officers;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether the use of saloons is also permitted while officers have to travel by trains wherein air-conditioned accommodation is available and Rest House facilities also exist at the destination station; and

(d) if so, the reasons for allowing this facility when there is huge pressure on the principal Mail/Express trains for passenger traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). For travel on duty Assistant and Senior Scale officers are entitled to use 4/6 wheeler Inspection Carriages and officers of Junior Administrative Grade and above to Bogie Inspection Carriages. Use of bogie Inspection Carriages by Railway officers has been restricted mainly to functional purposes, e. g., Inspections, Inquiries, Investigations, etc.

(c) and (d). Instructions already exist that for purposes like attending a meeting or

a conference at stations, where adequate facilities of Rest House are available, Inspection Carriages should normally not be used, this facility being availed only when inspection of the track, stations and other equipments/installations at the stations etc. enroute has to be carried out. Attachment of Inspection Carriages to most of the Mail/Express trains is already prohibited/restricted. Movement of Inspection Carriages by the comparatively unimportant Mail/Express trains is also not permitted at the expense of accommodation for the general public.

Production of Engines in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

212. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works for engine production, type-wise; and

(b) the number of engines produced during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The current capacity of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works for production of locomotives is as under :

(1) *Steam Locomotives*		
(i) Y. G.	...	19 Nos.
(2) *Electric Locomotives. (All B. G.)*		
(i) AC/MT	...	40 Nos.
(ii) DC/FT	...	10 Nos.
(3) *Diesel Locomotives*		
(i) B. G. Diesel Shunters		40 Nos.
(ii) N. G. Diesel Locos (ZDM-3)		

(b) The number of locomotives produced during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 is as under :

	1968-69	*1969-70*	*1970-71*
(1) *Steam Locos*			
(i) B. G. WG	45	32	5
(ii) B. G. WL	23	—	—
(iii) M. G. YG	—	13	28
(2) *Electric Locos*			
(i) B. G. AC/FT	48	31	41
(ii) B. G. AC/MT	—	—	6
(iii) B. G. DC	—	—	3
(3) *Diesel Locos*			
(i) B. G. Diesel Shunters	1	22	35
(ii) N. G. Diesel Locos (ZDM-3)	—	—	5

Sale Proceeds of Tickets at Howrah and Sealdah Stations

213. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the average daily sale of tickets in Rupees in the Howrah Station (Eastern Railway and South-Eastern Railway) and Sealdah Station; and

(b) the amount of sale proceeds of tickets in Howrah and Sealdah Stations on the 13th October, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The average daily sale of tickets at Howrah and Sealdah stations is as under :

Name of the station	*Average daily sale of tickets*
	Rs.
Howrah (Eastern Railway)	1,93,853
Howrah (South Eastern Railway)	97,515
Sealdah	55,000

(b) The actual proceeds derived from the sale of tickets at Howrah and Sealdah stations on 13th October, 1971 was as under :

Name of the station	*Actual sale proceeds of tickets*
	Rs.
Howrah (Eastern Railway)	16,797
Howrah (South Eastern Railway)	2,586
Sealdah	2,984

कारों का आयात

214 **श्री हुक्मचन्द कछवाय :**
श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :

क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत चार मास मे कुल कितनी कारो का आयात किया गया;

(ख) सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र मे पृथक-पृथक कितनी कारो का आयात किया गया; और

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र मे आयातित प्रत्येक कार का क्या मूल्य और उन केन्द्रीय मत्रालयो तथा अधिकारियों के नाम क्या है जिनके लिये ये कारें आयातित की गई है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) . जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारत के संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के साथ व्यापार में कमी

215. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के साथ व्यापार मे कमी हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(ग) इस संबध मे सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है।

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) (क) जी नही। भारत और मिस्र के अरब गणराज्य के बीच व्यापार की मात्रा लगातार बढ रही है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नही उठते।

लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव पर व्यय

216. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **विधि और न्याय** मत्री 8 जून, 1971 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 1567 के उत्तर के संबध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971 मे हुए लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनावो मे हुये व्यय के बारे मे इस बीच जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी प्रमुख ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) . (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) मार्च, 1971 मे हुए लोक सभा के मध्यावधि निर्वाचनो के सबध मे 9,56,20,417·68, रु० व्यय हुआ था। यह सूचना राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारो द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर है जो विद्यमान व्यवस्था के अनुसार आरम्भ मे केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से व्यय करती हैं और बाद मे उसे सरकार से वसूल करती है।

तोड़-फोड़ करने वाले पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा असम में रेलगाड़ियों का उड़ाया जाना

217 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय**
श्री हरी सिंह

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त, 1971 में तोड-फोड करने वाले पाकिस्तानियो द्वारा 'माइन्स' विछा कर असम मे दो रेलगाडियो को उडाया गया था;

(ख) भारतीय रेलों को कितनी हानि हुई और इन घटनाओ मे कितने व्यक्ति मरे; और

(ग) भविष्य मे ऐसी गतिविधियों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी हा, एक मालगाडी थी और दूसरी एक एम्बुलेंस सडक यान ।

(ख) रेलवे को 49,000 रु० की हानि हुई। कोई व्यक्ति नही मरा ।

(ग) जो उपाय किये गये, वे इस प्रकार हैं:—

1. गश्त का काम तेज करने के उद्देश्य मे राज्य सरकारो से उच्च स्तरीय बैठक;

2. इजीनियरी विभाग के गैंगमैनो द्वारा सुरक्षा गश्त लगाया जाना;

3. मेद्य खण्डो मे सवारीगाडियो मे सामान की जाँच करना;

4. रेलवे संस्थापनाओ पर पहरा लगाना;

5. राज्य पुलिस तथा ग्राम गश्ती दलों द्वारा रेल पथ पर गश्त लगाना;

6. सशस्त्र पुलिस और होम गार्डो द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण पुलों पर पहरा लगाना;

7. रेल पथ के आस-पास के ग्रामीणों में पाक एजेंटो द्वारा तोड-फोड़ की कार्रवाइयों की रोकथाम के लिए जागृति उत्पन्न करना;

8 तोड-फोड़ की कार्रवाइयो का समय पर पता लगाने के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों को पुरस्कृत करना;

9. इस खण्ड पर सेना द्वारा रात मे मर्च-लाइट से गश्त लगाना;

10. लोक आदेश अधिनियम, 1947 के असम अनुरक्षण के अन्तर्गत रेल पथ के दोनों ओर 3 मीटर तक सुरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित करना; और

11. पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र की सीमा से लगे रेल पथ के पास के दो गावो पर दण्डात्मक जुर्माना करना ।

रेलवे के कार्यकारी व्यय में वृद्धि

218. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** · क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के कार्यकारी व्यय में हाल ही मे लगातार वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन खर्चों को कम करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

संचालन व्यय मे वृद्धि मुख्यत: 'कर्मचारी', 'मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण' और 'ईंधन' के अन्तर्गत रही है। वेतन और भत्ते के वेतन-

मानों को बेहतर करने के साथ-साथ वेतन बिल बढ़ता रहा है। उदाहरणार्थ, रेल कर्मचारियों को अन्तरिम सहायता मंजूर किये जाने के फलस्वरूप 'संचालन व्यय' में लगभग 3 करोड़ रुपये की मासिक वृद्धि हो गयी है। इसके अलावा, कर्मचारियों के यात्रा और रनिंग भत्ते की दरों मे भी वृद्धि हुई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप संचालन व्यय में लगभग एक करोड़ की मासिक वृद्धि हो गयी है। इसी तरह, भडारों की बाजार कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही है। रेल परिसम्पत्तियों आदि की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण के लिए इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले भंडारों की कीमतें बढ जाने के कारण हर महीने लगभग आधा करोड़ रुपया अधिक खर्च करना पड रहा है। साथ ही साथ इस वर्ष व्यापक बाढ़ और तूफानो के कारण, विशेष मरम्मतों के काम पर भी भारी खर्च करना पडा है इस खर्च की राशि का आंकलन किया जा रहा है। 'ईंधन' के अन्तर्गत खर्च मे वृद्धि माल यातायात की वहन दूरी बढ जाने और प्रारम्भिक मीटरिक टन में कुछ वृद्धि के कारण रही है।

2. 'संचालन व्यय' मे मितव्ययिता लाने के उद्देश्य से कई उपाय किये गये हैं। इनमे से कुछ मुख्य उपायों का संक्षेप में उल्लेख नीचे किया गया है :

कर्मचारियों से संबंधित मामले :

(1) कुशलता बढ़ाने के लिए कार्य अध्ययन पद्धति और परिचालिक अनुसंधान।

(2) केवल विशेष मामलों में रियायत के के साथ प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों के लिए पदों को भरने पर प्रतिबन्ध।

(3) रिक्त पदों के लिए भरती पर रोक।

(4) जिन उत्पादन यूनिटों और कारखानों मे उत्पादन बढ़ा है और अच्छे परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं उनके लिए प्रोत्साहन बोनस की व्यवस्था।

(5) राजपत्रित पदों के सृजन के लिए महाप्रबन्धकों के अधिकार वापस लेना।

ईंधन में मितव्ययिता :

(1) यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है–इंजनों में अधिकतम दक्षता बनाये रखने के लिए विशेष अभियान-अतिरिक्त इंजनों को वापस लेना—पर्यवेक्षक अधिकारियों द्वारा विशेष नियंत्रण—इंजन ड्राइवरों को पुरस्कार-कोयले और डीजल तेल की चोरी रोकने के लिए उपाय।

तकनीकी और संचालन के तरीकों में सुधार—

(1) डीजल/बिजली कर्षण।

(2) वी० ओ० एक्स माल डिब्बों का उपयोग और सम्पूर्ण रेको में उनका संचलन।

(3) लम्बी ढली हुई रेल पटरियाँ, भारी रेल खण्डों और ककरीं के स्लीपरो का उपयोग।

(4) सुधरे हुए सिगनल तरीकों की व्यवस्था जिनसे लाइन क्षमता बढ़ जाती है।

(5) जिन खडों पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता समझी जाती है उन पर ध्यान देकर रेलपथ के अनुरक्षण व खर्च में कमी।

(6) भाप/डीजल की जगह बिजली पम्पों की व्यवस्था; बिजली की थोक व्यवस्था और रेलवे बिजली जनित्र यूनिटों को बन्द करना; फ्लूरेसेंट और एम० पी० एम० बी० लैम्पों की व्यवस्था।

विविध मदें :

(1) दौरों पर प्रतिबन्ध/आकस्मिक व्यय, दावतें, नये फर्नीचर की खरीद, टेलीफोन बिल, छपाई और लेखन सामग्री के खर्च में सामान्य कटौती।

(2) पुर्जों में सुधार और रद्दी सामान का अधिक उपयोग, अलौह पुर्जों/फिटिंग के लिए वैकल्पिक सामान का उपयोग।

Fresh Levy Imposed on Indian Goods by U. K.

219. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. K. Government have recently imposed a fresh levy on the Indian goods exported to U. K.;

(b) if so, how far it has affected India's trade; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Government of India are not aware of any fresh levy imposed by U. K. on Indian goods. The Government of U. K. have, however, decided to impose a new tariff on our cotton textiles with effect from the 1st January, 1972.

(b) The effect of the proposed customs tariff in U. K. on our cotton textile export can be precisely assessed only after the tariff comes into effect.

(c) Government of India feel that the action proposed by the British Government in respect of our cotton textiles is wholly unjustified.

Lowering of Voting Age

220. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :
SHRI R. V. BADE :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received many resolutions from various sections demanding the lowering of voting age; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir; certain representations in this behalf have been received.

(b) The matter is being examined.

Negotiations with South Korea Re : Long-Term Supply Programme

221. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently negotiated with the South Korean Government for a long-term supply programme;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held; and

(c) the conclusions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

माल-डिब्बों को तोड़ने की घटनाओं में वृद्धि

222. डा० संकटा प्रसाद :
श्री हरि किशोर सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में माल-डिब्बों को तोड़ने की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) पूर्वी और पूर्वोत्तर सीमांत रेलवे में वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 में ऐसी कितनी घटनायें हुईं;

(ग) इस संबंध में प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितने व्यक्तियों को हिरासत में लिया गया और उनमें रेलवे के कितने कर्मचारी हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में नये नियम लागू करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी हां, कुछ सीमा तक ।

(ख) 1969-70 और 1970-71 के दौरान पूर्व और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलों पर हुई दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

रेलवे	1969-70	1970-71
पूर्व	449	691
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	315	409

(ग) पकड़े गये व्यक्तियो की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

रेलवे	1969-70	1970-71
पूर्व कुल संख्या	180	242
उनमें रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या	10	5
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा		
कुल संख्या	303	414
उनमे रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या	98	87

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Installation of Thermal Power Station in North Bengal

223. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed thermal power station for North Bengal would not now be installed in North Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Planning and Construction of power stations is normally the responsibility of the respective States except where the matter concerns more than one State and where the needs of the regional grid as such have to be met. In such few exceptional cases, the Government of India have to consider setting up of power stations in the Central Sector.

For a situation of this nature, in North Bengal and North Bihar, four alternative sites in North Bengal are under consideration and the State Government have been requested to carry out the further investigations necessary for taking a decision in the matter.

Absorption of Former Martin Railway Employees in Indian Railways

224. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
SHRI MULKI RAJ SAINI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reopen the Martin Burn Light Railways (which closed down recently) with subsidy;

(b) whether the Martin Railway employees will be absorbed in the Indian Railways if the Light Railways are not re-opened; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide jobs to those employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No such proposal is under Government's consideration at present.

(b) Yes.

(c) The employees of the erstwhile Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway have been screened and offers of appointment issued to a large number of them. The screening of the staff belonging to erstwhile Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Light

Railways is in progress and those found fit will be offered appointment.

Difficulties for Indian Exports due to New Developments in International Monetary and Commercial Fields

225. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether new developments in the international monetary and commercial fields have created new difficulties for Indian exports; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Following upon the recent monetary crisis Government of India took the stand that this was essentially the result of the interaction of various policies followed by the developed nations. However, the brunt of this ecrisis would have to be borne by the dveloping countries even though these countries had not contributed in any way to the making of the crisis.

2. With the delinking of US dollar from gold and subsequent decision of the British Government to allow sterling to float upward it was found necessary to make changes in our own policy also. Government of India decided to maintain the present IMF parity of the rupee *vis-a-vis* gold as well as the US$. Since sterling rates could fluctuate upward without limit it would mean that there can be day to day changes in selling and buying rates of sterling. India's major trading partners including West Germany and Japan have also decided to permit their currencies to float *vis-a-vis* the US$. Thus an element of uncertainty has been introduced in the exchange rates. To relieve our exporters of these uncertainties the Reserve Bank of India after a temporary suspension, decided to resume forward purchases of sterling for a delivery upto six months at £5·5556 per Rs. 100/- *w. e. f.* 28-8-1971.

3. To deal with its balance of payment problem the U. S. A. has imposed a surcharge of 10% on all imports which are dutiable and whose imports into the U. S. A. is not subject to quantitative controls. This surcharge will hurt India's major non-traditional exports and this fact has been brought to the notice of the U. S. Government. There is also a danger that the present crisis may lead to a further intensification of protectionism in developed countries. Government of India, on the basis of the above arguments, are making efforts to create international opinion against such trends in the various international forums like the "Group of 77" and the Asian Council of Ministers.

Indo-Soviet Wagon Deal

226. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiation for the Indo-Soviet wagon deal which has got stalemated on the issue of price is expected to be reopened soon;

(b) whether the Prime Minister during her visit to that country had taken up this issue with them; and

(c) if so, the decision arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). During the Prime Minister's visit to USSR in September, 1971, the question of export of railway wagons from India to USSR was also raised by the officials accompanying the Indian delegation. The discussions, however, remained inconclusive. These will be resumed at an appropriate occasion depending upon the response from the USSR side.

Meeting of Asian Members of "Group of 77" at Bangkok

227. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India attended the meeting of the Asian members of the "Group of 77" developing countries on the 5th October, 1971 at Bangkok;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the meeting; and

(c) the factors which have run counter to the spirit of the Second Development Decade (SDD) ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministers reviewed the position of developing countries in the context of the present world economic situation and exchanged views on the problems affecting world trade and economy including the international monetary crisis. In order to prepare a common position of Asian countries on several specific fields within the competence of UNCTAD, the Ministers considered a possible 'Programme of Action'.

(c) The meeting fully endorsed the spirit of the Second Development Decade Strategy.

Setting up of Gangetic Basin Flood Control Board

228. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Gangetic Basin Flood Control Board to co-ordinate and execute projects for reducing flood havoc; and

(b) when the said Board is likely to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

Rural Electrification during Third Five Year Plan

229. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages electrified in the country during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether in comparison to other States, the Bihar State lagging much behind; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is contained in the Statement below :

Statement

	No. of villages electrified during the Third Five Year Plan	*No of villages electrified since the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan upto the end of August, 1971*	*Total number of villages electrified upto the end of August, 1971*	*Percentage of villages electrified.*
	1	2	3	4
All India	20503	36,147	1,10,118	19·4
Bihar	1439	1,498	7,848	11·6

Bihar is one of the States where the percentage of villages electrified is below the All-India average. The main reason for the comparatively slow progress of rural electrification in Bihar is the constraint of financial resources for extending the transmission and distribution networks to rural areas. The Rural Electrification Corporation which provides finances to rural electrification schemes in addition to State Plan outlays, has been giving priority to sanctioning schemes of States like Bihar where the progress of rural electrification has been relatively slow. So far the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 12 schemes of Bihar envisaging a total outlay of Rs. 642·30 lakhs for the electrification of 1,387 villages and energisation of 19,542 pump-sets. Provision of Rs. 36 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan of Bihar State as compared with a provision of Rs. 2·57 lakhs in the Third Plan, for rural electrification schemes.

High Price charged by UAR for Egyptian Cotton

230. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the *Economic Times* of the 31st August, 1971 stating that the United Arab Republic was charging high prices from India for Egyptian cotton;

(b) whether Government have compared prices of Egyptian cotton *vis-a-vis* cotton coming from various other countries; and

(c) if so, the difference in prices and whether Government propose to establish contacts with UAR authorities to bring down prices of Egyptian cotton in line with international prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir, but the report is not correct. The cotton sale in UAR is canalised through the Egyptian cotton General Organisation, a Government organisation. The sale is affected to all countries including India at prices of different varieties as announced by ECGO from time to time.

(b) Due to difference in quality of cotton originating from different countries, comparison of prices is not feasible.

(c) The question does not arise.

Double Railway Line from Khurda to Puri in Orissa

231. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to have double line from Khurda to Puri in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Electrification of Kharagpur-Adra Railway Line

232. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have any scheme for electrification of the line from Kharagpur to Adra; and

(b) if so, when the work will be started and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rail Link for Ghatal Sub-Division in Midnapur Town

233. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ghatal sub-divisional town in Midnapur is going to be connected by Railways; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Threat by Commerical Agents of Sweden to stop Imports from India

234. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Commercial agents of Sweden had threatened to stop imports from India;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Recently a few Swedish importers had complained to our Mission in Stockholm against some Indian exporters, dealing with engineering items, handicrafts, basic chemicals, cotton textiles and silk scarves. The nature of complaints were mainly regarding non-conformity of the exported goods with samples, delay in supplies, failure to comply with the formality of furnishing "certificates of origin", and delay in settlement of agency commission. The Government is enquiring into the complaints with a view to settling the disputes amicably.

Lifting of Accumulated Rubber Stocks from Kerala State

235. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Chief Minister had urged the Prime Minister to arrange for the lifting of accumulated rubber stocks from the State and create a buffer stock; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration. It has, however, been decided to grant a loan of Rs. 2·50 crores to the Govt. of Kerala for purchase of rubber from small growers in addition to STC's purchases. The first instalment of Rs. 50 lakhs has already been sanctioned.

Railway Line from Tanakpur to Bageshwar in Uttar Pradesh

236. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the proposal for the construction of Railway line form Tanakpur to Bageshwar in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the length of this line and proposed outlay therof; and

(c) the date by which the construction of the said line is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rail Link Between Hardwar and Badrinath in Uttar Pradesh

237. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the year 1905 a proposal was moved for connecting Hardwar-Badrinath pilgrimage route by rail;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof with proposed outlay and the reason why it was shelved; and

(c) whether Government propose to go ahead with the proposal or propose to consider a fresh proposal keeping in view the religious significance and the economic development of the area ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b). At the instance of the U. P. Government a preliminary engineering survey for a line from Rishikesh to Karanprayag (174 Kms., N. G.) was carried out in 1920. Engineering and traffic surveys were again carried out in 1927. The project was shelved as the line was not found remunerative.

(c) No. The line is not likely to be financially justified and due to paucity of funds also, its construction cannot be considered at present.

Volume of Trade with U. A. R.

239. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trade pact with the U. A. R. has been renewed and signed;

(b) the reason for non-renewal of the same immediately after the date of the pact had expired; and

(c) the volume of trade during the last financial year with that country ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total trade between India and the Arab Republic of Egypt being of the order of around Rs. 80 crores per annum, some difficulties invariably arise in such a considerable commercial exchange. These difficulties are resolved in inter-governmental negotiations. It is not invariably possible to conclude a new Trade plan immediately on the expiry of the previous one.

(c) The volume of trade during the last financial year 1970-71 with A. R. E. was Rs. 951·3 millions, of which exports were Rs. 552·9 millions and imports Rs. 398·4 millions.

Explosions Due to Activities of Pakistan Saboteurs in Eastern Region

240. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN JHUNWALA :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of explosions caused by the Pak saboteurs in Assam, on North East Frontier Railway, since the 14th August, 1971;

(b) the nature and extent of damage; and

(c) the preventive measures taken by the Railways and the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Four.

(b) The explosions have been damaging rolling stock, Railway track and also resulting in injuries to and deaths of Railway employees and passengers. The extent of damage is approximately Rs. 88,161/-.

(c) The measures taken are :—

1. Security patrolling by engineering gangmen;

2. Luggage checking in passenger trains in vulnerable sections.

3. Guarding of railway installations.

4. Patrolling of railway track by State police and Village Defence Organisations.

5. Guarding of important bridges by Armed Police and Home guards.

6. Arousing consciousness amongst villagers adjacent to railway track against acts of sabotage by Pak Agents; and

7. Rewarding persons responsible for timely detection of sabotage activities.

Movement of Iron Ore from Banspani-Barajamda to Paradip Port

241. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways are committed to move two and half trains per day for export of iron ore from Banspani-Barajamda sector to Paradip port during their busy season and up to four trains per day during their slack season of about six months in a year;

(b) if so, the total quantity of iron ore the Railways are planning to move from Banspani-Barajamda sector towards Paradip during the current year quarter-wise;

(c) the corresponding performance, quarter-wise, during the last three years; and

(d) the quantity of iron ore moved during the current year, quarter-wise so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. The target for movement of export ore from Banspani-Barajamda sector to Paradip in 1971-72 is 1.5 lakh tonnes per month uniformly over the year. This entails a daily loading of 225 four-wheeler wagon equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ trains a day all the year round.

(b) The Railways' programme is to load 4.5 lakh tonnes of iron ore for export from Banspani-Barajamda sector to Paradip each quarter in the current year.

(c) and (d). The quantity of iron ore moved during the current year quarter-wise with corresponding performance during the last three years is as follows :

(In Lakh Tonnes)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1st Quarter	3·08	2·05	3·37	2·90
2nd Quarter	3·24	3·05	3·76	3·68
3rd Quarter	2·69	3·37	3·99	
4th Quarter	2·54	4·33	2·19	
	11·55	12·80	13·31	

Building of Railway Line in Iraq

242. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has offered to build 404 Km long Railway line for Iraq on a turn-key basis;

(b) whether the details of the deal have been worked out; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Feasibility-*cum*-cost study for a new Railway line from Baghdad to Abu Kamel (404·4 Kms.) was carried out by an Indian Team of Railway Experts and the Report submitted to the Iraqi Government. India's further participation in the execution of the Project is under consideration.

Derailment of Trains Due to Explosions

243. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
SHRI HARI SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two wagons of a goods train were derailed in an explosion between Karim-

ganj and Neelam Bazar on the Karimganj-Dharamnagar Section of the North East Frontier Railway on the 21st October, 1971;

(b) whether four wagons of a goods train were also blown up on the 18th October, 1971 near Chargola on the Karimganj-Badarpur section;

(c) whether it is believed to be the work of Pakistani saboteurs; and

(d) whether any inquiry has been held in the matter and if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, but on 17-10-71;

(c) It is suspected to be the work of Pak. Saboteurs; and

(d) The cases are under investigation. No arrests have been made in incident of 21-10-71. Five persons have been arrested in connection with incident of 17-10-71.

Metropolitan Transport Project for Calcutta Underground Railway

244. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI DINESH JOARDER :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, according to the Railway Board's Metropolitan Transport Project, there is no alternative to an underground railway system, if Calcutta has to move;

(b) the main findings of the seven volume report of the Railway Board submitted to Government; and

(c) when a final decision is expected to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Underground Railway is the most effective alternative.

(b) The Report is still under consideration of the Railway Board.

(c) After the Project Report is considered by the Government.

Bid to Eliminate Russian Consultancy on Calcutta Railway

245. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a C. B. I. enquiry has been instituted regarding top level disclosure of details about a bid to eliminate Russian consultancy on the Metropolitan Transport Project in Calcutta and call m Japanese Experts for the same; and

(b) if so, the main particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Irregularities in Auction of Scrap Rails

246. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some serious irregularities were found regarding the auction of scrap rails involving Rupees 25 crores;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the persons responsible for the irregularities and the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Financial Help from International Coffee Organisation

247. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have submitted any scheme to the International Coffee Organisation for financial help from the diversification funds of the I. C. O.;

(b) if so, the broad features of the Scheme; and

(c) the reaction of the I. C. O. thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). India has submitted the following four schemes to the International Coffee Organisation to be financed from its Diversification Fund :

(1) Project on Agricultural Development of small coffee farmers.

(2) Project on Census of coffee bushes in India.

(3) Project on construction of moisture-proof warehouses at exporting centres.

(4) Project on research, experimentation and training.

The financial assistance sought for from the Diversification Fund for these schemes is to the extent of India's contribution to this Fund, which appoximately works out to Rs. 65,00,000 by the and of 1972-73—Rs. 52,00,000 in Indian Rupees and Rs. 13,00,000 in foreign exchange. A Technical Mission deputed by the I. C. O. to report on the technical feasibility of the projects visited India during September, 1971 and made a preliminary appraisal of the projects referred to at items (1) to (3) above and expressed satisfaction about the economic, financial and technical contents of the projects on Agricultural Development of small coffee farmers, census of coffee bushes and construction of moisture-proof warehouses at the exporting centres and their consistency to the economic development of the coffee sector in particular and Agricultural sector in general. The project on Research, Experimentation and Training has not yet been appraised by the International Coffee Organisation.

पटना सिटी स्टेशन (पूर्वी रेलवे) का विकास

248. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पूर्वी रेलवे के पटना सिटी स्टेशन के विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

आल इण्डिया स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोसिएशन द्वारा प्रदर्शन

249. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 23 अगस्त को आल इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोसियेशन के आव्हान पर स्टेशन मास्टरों द्वारा देश के सभी डिविजनल कार्यालयों पर प्रदर्शनों का आयोजन किया गया था;

(ख) क्या प्रदर्शनकारियों ने डिवीजन सुप्रिन्टैंडेंटों को ज्ञापन दिए थे;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन ज्ञापनों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(घ) सरकार की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) आल

इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोशियेशन ने 1-8-71 को पारित एक संकल्प द्वारा रेलों के मंडल अधीक्षकों के कार्यालयों के सामने 23-8-1971 को प्रदर्शन करने का विनिश्चय किया था। इस प्रकार के प्रदर्शन 23-8-71 को कुछ मडल कार्यालयो के सामने किये गये थे।

(ख) जी हाँ, कुछ मामलो मे ।

(ग) और (घ) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमे अपेक्षित सूचना दी गयी है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—981/71]

परियोजना भत्ता देने पर विचार करने के लिये मध्यस्थ-निर्णय बोर्ड

250. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारियो को परियोजना भत्ता दिए जाने के औचित्य पर विचार करने के लिए रेलवे प्रशासन ने एक माध्यस्थ-निर्णय बोर्ड का गठन किया है और यदि हाँ तो इस बोर्ड के विचारार्थ-विषय क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त बोर्ड ने अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को भेज दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसमे की गई सिफारिशो की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या है और इन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) से (ग). संयुक्त वार्ता तंत्र की योजना के अधीन दण्डकारण्य परियोजना क्षेत्र मे कोरापुर और बस्तर जिलों तथा फरक्का बाँध परियोजना क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ते का भुगतान करने के संबंध में श्रमिक संगठनों और रेल मंत्रालय के बीच होने वाले विवाद को माध्यस्थ मंडल के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया था। अधिनिर्णय की घोषणा 15-6-1971 को की गयी जिसे सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है।

माध्यस्थ मडल ने अपने अधिनिर्णय मे कहा है कि अन्य विभागो मे कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता समय-समय पर आशोधित वित्त मंत्रालय के 23-3-60 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन स० एफ० 7(4)-ई-11(बी)/60 के अनुसार ही दिया जा सकता है जिसमे अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह कहा गया है कि यह भत्ता केवल परियोजना के काम के लिए परियोजना क्षेत्र मे काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की वास्तविक सख्या को स्वीकार्य है और मुख्यत: मकान, स्कूल, बाजार, औषधालयों आदि जैसी सुविधाओ की कमी के लिए कर्मचारियों के प्रतिपूरण आशय से है।

जहाँ तक फरक्का बाँध परियोजना का सबंध है, परियोजना भत्ते के भुगतान की जो स्वीकृति 17-3-1971 को पहले दी जा चुकी थी उसे 6 अगस्त, 1971 को अधिनिर्णय के अनुसार अशोधित कर दिया गया और इस भत्ते का भुगतान 1-4-1969 से किया गया।

दण्डकारण्य परियोजना क्षेत्र मे काम करने वाले कर्मचारियो के मामले मे अधिनिर्णय को क्रियान्वित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

बरेली-गढ़ारा क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ते की मंजूरी

251. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्यस्थ-विर्णय बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के अनुसार सरकार उत्तर और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में गडहरा बेगूसराय, मोकाना, हथिदह और मोकामा-घाट में कार्य करने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों को परियोजना-भत्ता देने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब से और नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) और (ख). मध्यस्थ मंडल के अधिनिर्णय के अनुसार जो आधार तय किया गया है उसे लागू करके बरौनी परियोजना क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता देने का प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है।

Delay in Issue of Railway Time-Table October, 1971

252. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :
SHRI R. P. DAS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons for the failure to publish the Railway Time-Table with effect from the 1st October 1971 as usual ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : In the context of unsettled train running conditions in Eastern part of the country caused by floods and in view of impending change in pattern of train services consequent upon the opening of Farakha Barrage from November '71, it was decided to postpone the issue of winter Time Table by one month. Accordingly, the time table normally due for issue on 1.10.71 was brought in force from 1.11.71.

1939 के भारत इंगलैण्ड व्यापार समझौते की समाप्ति

253. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :**
श्री आर० वी० वड़े :

क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1939 का भारत-इंगलैण्ड व्यापार समझौता अगली जनवरी से समाप्त हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या संभावित परिणाम निकलेंगे और इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) जून 1971 को भारत सरकार को ब्रिटिश सरकार से भारत-ब्रिटेन व्यापार करार, 1939 के समाप्त करने का छः महीने का नोटिस प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) ऐसा मालूम होता है कि भारत-ब्रिटेन व्यापार करार के समाप्त हो जाने के बाद भी ब्रिटेन के बाजार मे सूती वस्त्रों को छोड़कर, हमारे सभी उत्पादों को टैरिफ अधिमान मिलते रहेंगे, जब तक कि वे यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय मे ब्रिटेन की प्रविष्टि के परिणामस्वरूप क्रमिक रूप से समाप्त नहीं हो जाते। सूती वस्त्रों के व्यापार में इस नई कठिनाई को दूर करने तथा उनके निर्यातों को बनाये रखने और उन्हें और भी सुधारने के लिये हमारे द्वारा विभिन्न कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। समुदाय में ब्रिटेन की प्रविष्टि के संदर्भ में भी हम ब्रिटिश बाजार मे अन्य मदों के विषय मे अपने निर्यात हितों के संरक्षण के प्रयत्न कर रहे है।

उत्तरी बिहार को चारा ले जाने के लिये रेल डिब्बे

254. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :**
श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी बिहार में चारा के जाने के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में रेल डिब्बे उपलब्ध नही किये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बिहार राज्य सरकार ने कितने रेल डिब्बों की माँग की और उसे वस्तुतः कितने रेल डिब्बे दिये गये थे; और

(ग) इस कटौती के क्या कारण हैं और मीटर-गेज वाली लाइन पर चारे की ढुलाई के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) से (ग). अगस्त से अक्तूबर, 1971 तक की अवधि मे, बडी लाइन के 4,392 और मीटर लाइन के 977 माल डिब्बो मे चारा लादा गया था जबकि बडा लाइन क 6,454 और मीटर लाइन के 1,484 माल डिब्बो की मांग थी। बाढ पीडित क्षेत्रो के लिए खाद्यान और बीजो की ढुलाई तथा बिहार, उत्तरी बगाल और असम क्षेत्रो को अन्य आवश्यक पण्यो की ढुलाई की एक साथ अत्यधिक मांग होने के कारण और 6-8-71 से 21-9-71 तक मीटर लाइन मे गम्भीर टूट-फूट हो जाने के कारण जिसकी वजह से ढुलाई मे भारी अवरोध पैदा हो गया था, चारे के लिए मांग को पूरी तरह से पूरा न किया जा सका।

Participation of India at meeting of International Experts in Amsterdam, Denmark

255 SHRI P M MEHTA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether India also participated at the meeting of International Experts in Amsterdam, Denmark

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed, and

(c) whether he attended the six-day session of the U N experts on water resources on August 30, 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) to (c) The United Nations set up a Panel of Experts on Water Resources Development Policies in 1970 to provide an international and interdisciplinary forum of expert policy makers on the highest governmental level and renowned representatives from the academic and professional world to discuss, and in due course, prepare a report on the new and pressing issues of water supply, taking into consideration different hydrological social, economic and political conditions in various countries with special reference to conditions and problems in developing countries and also to deal with questions arising from the application of new technologies to water management problems The first meeting of this Panel was held at Buenos Aires (Argentina) from 8th to 13th June, 1970 and the second meeting was held at Delft (Netherlands) from 30th August to 4th September 1971 Both meetings were attended by the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power

Wagon shortage for supply of Coal to Bahraich District

256 SHRI B R SHUKLA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether supply of coal to the District of Beharaich during the last several months is due to artificially created scarcity of Railway wagons,

(b) whether the officials of the Railway Department concerned are indulging in corrupt practices in the supply of wagons for carrying coal from one place to another, and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove such bottleneck in the transport of coal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Allotment of wagons for transport of soft coke and slack coal for brick-burning purposes is made by the Railways on the basis of sponsoring done by the State Government and in accordance with the priorities indicated by them

Figures of wagon allotment for soft coke and slack coal to U P during the current year are given below District-wise break-up of movement is not maintained by the Railways

(*Figures in terms of four-wheelers*)

Month	*Soft coke*	*Slack coal*
April '71	912	3467
May	724	954
June	1009	484
July	1783	1028
August	722	3903
September	2269	1979
October	2024	3688

(b) No action can be taken on vague allegations about corrupt practices amongst railway officials. Whenever specific cases of irregularity or corrupt practices are received the same are investigated and necessary action taken against the staff found guilty of corruption.

(c) Railways have instituted all out drives to step up loading of coal to remove the present bottleneck.

Electrification of Madras-Vijayawada and Madras-Jalarpet Lines

257. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to electrify the rail line between Madras and Jalarpet and Madras and Vijayawada; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the time by which the execution of the work will take place ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There is no proposal to electrify Madras-Jalarpet Section at present. Electrification of Madras Vijayawada Section has, however, been approved

(b) The Electrification of Madras-Vijayawada Section (km. 433) will cost Rs. 31·03 crores and the work will commence sometime next year.

Effect of speeding up of Trains on Despatching of Mail

258. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the speeding up of a few trains by the Railways would adversely affect the despatching of mail; and

(b) the final decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) The proposal for withdrawal of mail vans from high speed Mail/Express trains has since been dropped.

Officers appointed for Sales and Purchase in S.T.C. and M.M T C.

259. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the experiences of each of the officers appointed for sales and purchases in the State Trading Corporation and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation; and

(b) how many Officers are at present working in these Corporations for sales and purchases ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The Officers appointed for sales and purchases in the STC and MMTC generally possess trading experience. The Corporations have also been taking steps to develop their competence by imparting training through specially devised courses and seminars.

(b) 246 officers are engaged in purchase and sale operations of the two Corporations.

वेस्टर्न रेलवे एम्प्लाइज कौंसिल द्वारा कर्मचारियों (रतलाम डिवीजन) की कठिनाइयों के बारे में ज्ञापन

260. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैस्टर्न रेलवे एम्प्लाइज कौंसिल ने पश्चिमी रेलवे के रतलाम डिवीजन के कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयो के सबंध मे महाप्रबन्धक, पश्चिमी रेलवे, बम्बई, को अगस्त 1971 में एक ज्ञापन दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Election to State Assemblies in 1972

261. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI K LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether elections in the States, the tenure of whose Legislative Assemblies is to end in 1972 and the States which are under President's Rule at present, will be held in February, 1972 simultaneously; and

(b) if so, the names of those States where such elections are to be held in 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). In the absence of any unforseen contingency warranting the postponement, elections in the States envisaged in the question will be held as scheduled.

In that event, elections are also likely to he held simultaneously in those States which are at present under President's rule except in the State of West Bengal in respect of which Government have not yet taken any decision.

Completion of Idikki Hydro-Electric Project

262 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Idikki Hydro-Electric Project, which was scheduled to be completed in 1971, is not likely to be completed even by the end of 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to complete this project speedily ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Idikki Hydro Electric Project which was expected to be commissioned in the later half of 1970 has been delayed and the present indications are that the first generating unit will be commissioned in 1974.

(b) The delay has been due to the following reasons :

(i) Initially there was delay in the acquisition of land, eviction of encroachers and in the procurement of construction machinery from abroad.

(ii) Labour disputes resulting in frequent strikes and stoppage of work.

(iii) Death of a contractor due to an accident at site and consequent delay in making alternative arrangement.

(iv) Failure on the part of a contractor to carry on work.

(v) Reluctance of contractor to take in and recruit additional labour.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government of Kerala to ensure that the first unit at Idikki is commissioned according to the revised schedule :

(i) Minimum wage of labour was increased from Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 5·20 day as an incentive to labour.

(ii) A high level Board under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Power, Kerala State, has been set up to review the planning and execution of the project and to recommend remedial measures to overcome the bottlenecks experienced from time to time.

(iii) An Industrial Relations Committee has been set up for prompt settlement of labour disputes.

(iv) Additional construction machinery is being arranged.

(v) All the services connected with the Idikki Project has been declared as essential services. Strikes and stoppage of work will be prohibited if and when situation demands.

(vi) A post of Special Collector and Additional District Magistrate (Executive)-cum-Project Coordinator has been created, assisted by the Additional Superintendent of Police and the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Kerala State Electricity Board; the Special Collector will implement Government's policy decisions and will maintain liaison and coordinate the activities of the various agencies engaged in the Idikki project.

Threatened Retrenchment of Workers of Golden Rock Wagon Building Factory (Southern Railway)

263. SHRI A. K. SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of workers have been threatened with retrenchment or lay-off in the Golden Rock Wagon Building Factory (Southern Railway) due to the stoppage of wagon building work;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) the reason for the stoppage of wagon building work; and

(d) the alternative steps taken by Government to provide jobs to the affected workers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Wagon production work in Golden Rock workshop has not been stopped.

(d) Does not arise.

Crisis in Rubber Industry

264. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be to pleased state :

(a) whether he had convened a high level meeting of the officials, Kerala Ministers and the Rubber Board to discuss about the crisis in Rubber industry; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at of that meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to grant a loan of Rs. 2·50 crores to the Government of

Kerala for purchase of rubber from small growers. The first instalment of Rs. 50 lakhs has already been sanctioned.

Survey of Tellicherry-Mysore Railway Line

265. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the survey report on Tellicherry-Mysore railway line was submitted;

(b) the particulars of the survey report, and

(c) the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). In 1960. As the survey reports revealed that the proposed railway line would not be financially justified even by inflation of distance for charge, the project was deferred.

Import of Russian Cotton under Barter Deal

266. SHRI PILLOO MODY :
SHRI H M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the Economic Times of the 8th September, 1971 stating that the cotton circles in Bombay feel that the Russian cotton which is being imported in a barter deal is not only immature and inferior in quality but the price charged for it is excessive, as compared with better types of Indian cotton or even comparable types of East African cotton;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the prices which we will have to pay for the Russian cotton and the comparative prices of the Indian cotton and the East African cotton ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

In terms of the agreement reached between India and the USSR for a period of 4 years commencing from 1972, India would receive every year approximately 20,000 tonnes of Russian cotton for conversion into textile and manufactures to be supplied back to the USSR. India would receive conversion charges. The types of cotton, the assortment of textiles and the manufactures to be supplied and the conversion charges are to be mutually settled every year. There would be no payment for cotton and the question of price level does not arise.

According to the test report in respect of samples of Russian cotton to be supplied during 1972, the qualities of cotton can be classified as long staple and superior long staple and have been found of satisfactory maturity, good fibre-uniformity and impressive strength value

Reduction of Fans in Third Class Compartments

267. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of fans in third class compartments has been reduced as part of an economy drive; and

(b) if so, what is the percentage of reduction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Reopening of Edward Cotton Mills, Beawar

268. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there has been a great agitation entailing *satyagraha* and arrests for the reopening of the Edward Cotton Mills at Beawar in Rajasthan;

(b) whether consideration of the report of the Committee enquiring into the affairs of the said Mills has been completed by Government; and

(c) if so, Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a). The infomation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Nepal's Approval for Western Kosi Canal Project

269. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any reply has beed received from or any fresh approach been made to the Government of Nepal regarding its approval for the Western Kosi Canal Project;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether any alternative scheme is being undertaken for the command area of the proposed Western Kosi Canal Project, if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINTSTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The matter was taken up with the His Majesty's Government of Nepal at various levels and was also discussed by the Indian delegation with the delegation of His Majesty's Government in Octobor 1971. His Majesty's Government have agreed to start making available land for the Construction of the canal as early as possible, but not later than February, 1972.

Scheme to complete Embankments below Durgapur

270. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 14-crore scheme had been prepared by the West Bengal Government to complete embankments below Durgapur; and

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to be taken up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a). In 1970, the West Bengal Government had formulated a comprehensive scheme for flood control and drainage improvement in the lower Damodar region which was estimated to cost Rs. 14 crores and included construction of embankments on both sides of the Mundeshwari river downstream of Durgapur. The scheme had beed proposed to be implemented in stages. Detailed scheme for stage I of the project costing Rs. 6·8 crores and consisting of resectioning af Amta channel (lower Damodar), construction of an out-fall sluice on Amta channel and excavation of drainage channels has been approved by the Planning Commission in April, 1971 for implementation. The State Gavernment have informed that the detailed schemes for the remaining parts of the comprehensive scheme which include construction of embankments downstream of Durgapur and improving the carrying capacity of Rupnarain by dredging has been prepared and will be sent to the Centre shortly for scrutiny.

(b) Works included in phase I of the scheme were started in 1970-71. The work on the remaining part of the comprehensive scheme is to be taken up after the detailed scheme is approved by the Planning Commission.

Review of performance of State Trading Corporation

271. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) when Government will lay a review of the performance of the State Trading Corporation on the Table of the House along with a copy of its annual report, and

(b) the comparative figures of Authorised Capital, Turnover, Profit before Tax and Profit after Tax during the last three years ending March 31, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L N MISHRA) (a) As soon as it is possible

(b) The required information is given below

(Rs crores)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Authorised Capital	5 0	5 0	15 0
Issued & Subscribed Capital	2 00	5 0	7 0
Turnover			
Export	48 5	55 1	70 6
Import	114 1	150 2	141 9
Domestic	4 6	5 4	5 4
	167 2	210 7	217 9
Profit before tax	12 1	12 7	6 4
Profit after tax	4 0	5 2	1 7

Balance-Sheet of S T C

272. SHRI S C SAMANTA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Trading Corporation announced provisional results for the year 1970-71 by April this year,

(b) when the formal balance-sheet of the undertaking for the year 1970-71 was released; and

(c) the comparative figures in provisional and actual balance-sheets ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L N MISHRA) (a) Yes, Sir. The provisional accounts were announced on the 1st April, 1971

(b) These accounts were formally announced at the Annual General Meeting of the Corporation held on the 24th September, 1971

(c) The comparative figures in the provisional and actual balance-sheets were as follows

(Crores of Rs)

Sales of the Corp.	*Provisional figures*	*Final figures*
Export	70 00	70 60
Import	140 00	141 90
Domestic	5 00	5 40
	215 00	217 90
Total Costs*	5 10	5 30
Profit before tax	5 94	6 40

*Excluding provisions and write off

Setting Up of Free Trade Area for Engineering Goods at Haldia Port

273 SHRI S C SAMANTA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received proposals to set up a Free Trade area for bonded manufacturer of light engineering and other goods at Haldia Port zone, and

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a committee to study the feasibility of this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Suggestions have been received by Government for the setting up of Free Trade Zones at various ports including Haldia. Government, however, consider that it might be advantageous to watch the progress of the Free Trade Zone at Kandla for some more time before taking up for examination proposals for setting up of more Free Trade Zones in the country.

Appointment of Judges after Retirement

275. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the mode of appointment of judges to the High Courts and the Supreme Courts;

(b) whether there is some special cadre for judiciary in India; if not, whether it is proposed to have this cadre;

(c) the procedure to verifiy their political affiliations before they are appointed as judges, and

(d) whether certain persons who serve monopolist business houses prior to their appointment as judges again go to the service of those business houses after retirement ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The mode of appointment to the Supreme Court and the High Courts is laid down in Article 124 and Article 217 respectively of the Constitution. In accordance with the constitutional provisions, a procedure has been prescribed under which proposals for appointment to the Supreme Court other than for the Chief Justice will be initiated by the Chief Justice of India. In the case of High Courts, the proposals will be initiated by the Chief Justice of the High Court and sent to the Chief Minister who in consultation with the Governor will forward his recommendations to the Government of India.

(b) There is no All-India Cadre of Judicial Service in India. A proposal to have such a Service was considered in the past but it had to be given up as most of the State Governments were not in favour of such a Service.

(c) No procedure has been prescribed for verification of the antecedents of persons recommended for appointment to the Supreme Court and the High Courts. It is for the authorities concerned to satisfy themselves that the persons are suitable in all respects.

(d) Government have no information.

Cases pending in Courts of Delhi

276. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending with various courts in Delhi at the time of separation of Judiciary from the Executive;

(b) the present number of cases pending with various judicial courts and district courts;

(c) whether the number of pending cases has been on the increase every year; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take to get the pending cases cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :

	Judicial Courts	Distt. Courts
	(Judl. Magistrates)	(Civil and Sessions Courts)
(a)	30515	41846
(b)	159559	44445

(c) and (d). The pendency of cases has increased. The increase is due to the shortage

of Judicial officers. The Delhi Higher Judicial Service and the Delhi Judicial Service have recently been formed and officers, who have been selected from various States at the time of the initial constitution of the Delhi Judicial Service are likely to join in the near future. A competitive examination for recruitment to the Delhi Judicial Service is being held shortly by the Delhi High Court and it is hoped that the pendency of cases will be reduced considerably when all the posts in the two Services mentioned above are filled.

Railway Accidents

277. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway accidents which occurred in the country during the period form April to October, 1971; month-wise and zone-wise and the main causes of these accidents;

(b) how these figures compare with the accidents which occurred during the corresponding period of last year;

(c) the number of persons killed and those injured as a result of these accidents and the amount of compensation paid by the Railways to the families of the deceased and to the injured; and

(d) the loss of property of the Railways as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Against 532 train accidents which took place during April, 70 to October, 70, there were 566 train accidents during the period April, 71 to October, 71.

(c) In the accidents which took place during April, 71 to October, 71, 111 persons were killed and 327 injured. No claim for compensation has been paid so far to the families of the deceased passengers and to the injured passengers.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property involved in these accidents was estimated at approximately Rs. 57,67,544/-.

Statement

Number of train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains which took place on the Indian Government Railways during April, 71 to October, 71.

Railway	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*August*	*September*	*October*	*Total*
Central	6	5	4	3	7	9	3	37
Eastern	5	6	3	8	2	6	3	33
Northern	16	13	14	11	9	13	10	86
North Eastern	3	7	8	4	10	6	10	48
Northeast Frontier	9	10	13	17	15	9	19	92
Southern	10	9	12	7	12	13	19	72
South Central	13	14	7	6	13	7	0	70
South Eastern	10	7	9	7	9	7	8	57
Western	11	7	12	11	13	10	7	71
TOTAL	83	78	82	74	90	80	79	566

All these accidents have been inquired into in order to determine their causes. The causes of 537 accidents have already been determined and are given below :

Cause	*Number of accidents*
(i) Failure of railway staff	324
(ii) Failure of persons other than railway staff	79
(iii) Failure of railway equipment	70
(iv) Accidental	48
(v) Sabotage	8
(vi) Number of cases in which cause could not be precisely determined	8

Discontinuing of R. M. S. Vans in Mail Trains

278. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the idea of discontinuing of RMS vans in some of the mail trains has been dropped;

(b) if not, the reason for discontinuing the present practice;

(c) whether there have been serious objections from the various trade unions and public against Government's decision to discontinue RMS vans; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, there has been some representations.

(d) The proposal for withdrawal of mail vans from high speed Mail/Express trains has since been dropped.

Financial help sought by State Textile Corporation of Uttar Pradesh for Payment to Work-ers of New Victoria Mills, Kanpur

279. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Textile Corporation of Uttar Pradesh has asked for some financial help for payment of gratuity to the workers of New Victoria Mills Ltd, Kanpur;

(b) if so, the amount required for the same; and

(c) whether this has been sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No such request was received from the State Textile Corporation of Uttar Pradesh. However, sometime ago, a request was received from the New Victoria Mills Ltd., Kanpur, for financial assistance under the National Textile Corporation's scheme for rationalisation of labour.

(c) No, Sir.

Take-over of Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur

280. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills at Kanpur has not yet been taken over by Government;

(b) if so, the reason for the delay; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An Investigation Committee has been appointed, under the Industries

(Development and Regulation) Act, to enquire into the affairs of this undertaking. However, on a writ petition filed by the Company, the Allahabad High Court has issued an order restraining Government from giving effects to its order of investigation, under further orders.

दिल्ली के लिये भूमिगत रेलवे

281. **श्री हरी सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में भूमिगत रेलवे चलाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) दिल्ली के उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या है जिनमें उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत भूमिगत रेलवे चलाई जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Take-over of all Cotton and Cotton Products Export

282. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to take over all cotton and cotton products export in their own hands;

(b) if so, from which date; and

(c) what would be the Governmental machinery and management to run the above foreign trade ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The whole question is under examination.

Shifting of Headquarters Office from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar of South Eastern Railway

283. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements being made to shift South Eastern Railway headquarters from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar (Orissa); and

(b) by what time Government propose to shift it ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No decision has been taken to shift the headquarters of South Eastern Railways from Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

Oriyas and Non-Oriyas in Service in Khurda Division (South Eastern Railway)

284. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the category-wise number of non-Oriya and Oriya employees in Class IV, III, II and I service of the Khurda division of South Eastern Railway; and

(b) what is the representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in this division ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Information of Railway Staff is not maintained State-wise.

(b) The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class III and IV services in Khurda Road Division is as under :

	Class III	*Class IV*
Scheduled Castes	4%	17·2%
Scheduled Tribes	0·14%	1·0%

Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class III posts are made at the time of recruitment for the Railway as a whole, but posting of staff in Divisions is not done according to these reservations

Unsatisfactory Working of General Controlling Phone Line of Khurda Division (S E Railway)

285 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the general controlling phone line of Khurda Division of South Eastern Railway always remains out of order and the passengers feel much difficulty in getting catering services in the running trains as it is not possible to send message from one place to the other, and

(b) if so, the reasons of such disorder and the steps Government have taken to eradicate those difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) The Control Circuit frequently goes out of order But no difficulty is experienced by the passengers as catering service messages are communicated on priority basis through the alternative circuit of Morse Telegraph

(b) The frequent interruption of Control circuit is due to copper wire thefts Continuous co-ordination is maintained by the Railway with Post & Telegraph and State Police Departments to eradicate this menace, and reduce the duration of interruption Provision of ACSR (Aluminium Conductor Steel Reinforced) wires in place of copper wires has also been planned on a programmed basis as a long term measure for the prevention of thefts

Implementation of Bhim Kund Dam Project in Orissa

286 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state ,

(a) whether Government have accorded sanction for the construction of Bhim Kund Dam Project of Keonjhar district (Orissa) in the Fourth Plan period, and

(b) if so, the time and cost involved in its completion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) A suggestion has been made to the Government of Orissa that the Bhim Kund Project on the Baitarni river may be investigated to control the floods in this river The question of acceptance of the project will be considered after the necessary investigations are completed and detailed project reports and estimates are sent up to the Centre by the Government of Orissa

Demand of All India Guards Council

287 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the All India Guards Council has demanded revision of Railway Guards' pay scales and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes

(b) The question of revision of pay scales of various categories of railway employees as well as other conditions of their service is already under consideration of the Pay Commission

Take-over of Sick and Closed Textile Mills

288 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of sick and closed mills in the country at present,

(b) whether the National Textile Corporation intends to take over some more sick mills; and

(c) if so, the names of mills proposed to be taken over in the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Excluding mills considered fit to be scrapped, 59 cotton textile mills were lying closed in the country as at the end of September, 1971. No assessment of sick cotton textile mills as such has been made.

(b) and (c). It is likely that the management of some more mills may be taken over by Government, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, during the current year. It is, however, difficult to state the number ond names of such mills at this stage.

Trade Delegation from Iraq

289. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Iraqi Trade Delegation recently visited India for talks in regard to the Industrial Development in the two countries;

(b) whether Government of India have offered Iraq expertise and iron ore; and

(c) the likely increase in trade between the two countries as a result of these discussions.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). An Iraqi Trade Delegation visited India in the latter half of September 1971 for negotiating a new Trade Agreement and a Trade Plan for the year 1971-72. A new Trade Agreement was concluded on 24th September 1971 and on the same date a Trade plan for the period 1-9-71 to 31-3-73 was also concluded. The Agreement will be valid for three years from the date of ratification. It was agreed by the two Delegations that an Indian Delegation would visit Iraq as early as possible for detailed discussions on the possibilities of economic collaboration including joint ventures like setting up of an oil refinery in India based on Iraqi crude oil and a steel mill in Iraq based on Indian iron ore It was also noted that there were prospects for economic collaboration and execution by India of turn-key projects in Iraq, such as cement plants and railway communications.

(c) Under the new Trade Plan, a trade exchange of Rs. 414 millions during the period 1-9-71 to 31-3-73 is envisaged as against a trade exchange of Rs. 120·6 million under the previous plan.

दोहद से इन्दौर तक रेलवे लाइन

290. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झाबुआ, थार (मध्य प्रदेश) से होकर दोहद (गुजरात) से इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) तक की रेलवे लाइन पर कार्य प्रारम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि इस संबंध में कई बार सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है ?

(ख) क्या थार, झाबुआ, राजगढ़ सरदारपुर अलीराजपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) और दोहद(गुजरात) की नगर पालिकाओं, ग्राम पंचायतों और विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से उक्त लाइन पर कार्य प्रारम्भ करने का अनुरोध किया है, और

(ग) इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) थार और झाबुआ के रास्ते, इन्दौर दोहद बड़ी लाइन/मीटर लाइन के रेल सम्पर्क के लिए 1953-55 में किये गये प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी और यातायात सर्वेक्षणों से पता चला था कि

यह लाइन बहुत ही अलाभप्रद होगी । इसलिये, इस प्रस्ताव का परित्याग कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) अलाभप्रद होने और धन की कमी के कारण प्रस्तावित रेल सम्पर्क को चौथी योजना अवधि में विचार के लिए प्राथमिकता नहीं मिल पायेगी ।

Accumulation of Coal at Pit-heads

291. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have been able to make any headway in clearing the accumulation of coal at the pit-heads; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the accumulation could be cleared so far and by what time the remaining accumulation is sought to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Except for West Bengal-Bihar fields, the stocks of coal at pitheads in the other fields are normal, as despatches from the outlying fields are steadily going up.

A drive was launched in August '71 to clear the pithead stocks in the West Bengal-Bihar coalfields. As a result of this drive, despite the continuing difficulties in train running in the area, loading during the month of August '71 improved by about 660 wagons per day as compared to July '71. Consequently pithead stocks of coal at the collieries in West Bengal-Bihar fields also reduced to 7·38 million tonnes at the end of August '71 against 7·88 million tonnes at the end of July '71.

Though the level of coal loading in September and October '71 could not be maintained at the level of August due to unprecedented rains, floods and breaches, the same was still about 759 wagons and 250 wagons more than September and October 1970, respectively. The extent to which the pithead stock has come down as a result is not known as no official figures are yet available.

To effect further improvement in the transport of coal, a special drive has again been instituted on Eastern and South Eastern Railways from 11-11-1971 onwards for 10 days.

Scheme for Mobile-Ticket Booking on Indian Railways

292. SHRI BIJOY MODAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are having any scheme for mobile ticket booking by the Indian Railways:

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the observations made by the General Manager, Southern Railway on the 22nd September, 1971 at Madurai about these schemes; and

(c) if so, the main features of the schemes and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) During an inspection of Madurai Jn. station, the General Manager, Southern Railway had expressed the view that mobile booking of passengers in the same way as mobile post office arrangements could be useful in big cities. The matter requires detailed examination before any definite scheme can be evolved.

Completion of Farakka Barrage Project

293. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Farakka Barrage was supposed to be completed by the middle of 1971;

(b) the further time it will take to be completed; and

(c) the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Farrakha Barrage was completed in June 1971. The Railway bridge was completed in November and road bridge will be ready for traffic in another week.

(c) The slight delay in completion of railway and road bridges is due to heavy rainfall and flow in Ganga this year.

Soviet Experts Team's visit to promote Economic Cooperation between India and U.S.S.R.

294. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Soviet experts came to India recently to negotiate details regarding increase in Economic Cooperation between the two countries; and

(b) if so, th results of the discussion ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No visit by a Team of Soviet Experts to negotiate details regarding increase in economic cooperation between the two countries has taken place recently.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation for Provision of Upper Class Waiting Room at Pattambi Railway Station (Southern Railway)

295. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Pattambi Panchayat, Kerala requesting to provide upper class waiting room and more amenities in the existing waiting room at Pattambi Railway Station on Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMATHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestions have been examined and it has been found that the existing passenger amenities at Pattambi railway station are adequate for the traffic dealt with and there is no justification for the provision of an upper class waiting room at this station.

Foot over-bridge at Alwaye Railway Station (Kerala)

296. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to construct a foot over-bridge at Alwaye (Kerala) Railway Station is under consideration;

(b) whether the Alwaye Municipal Council have undertaken to meet the cost of construction of the same and if so, under what terms and conditions; and

(c) when the construction will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) Yes. Requests for provision of a foot over-bridge at KM 87/12 near Alwaye Railway station was received from the Municipal Authorities. The Municipal Authorities sought permission to make payment for the construction of the foot over-bridge in five instalments. Rs. 15,000/- being paid immediately and subsequent instalments being paid on 31.3.72, 31.3.73, 31.3.74 and 31.3.75.

(c) Question does not arise, as the proposal for payment in instalments was not accepted.

Raw, Retted Coconut Husks Order

297. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have drawn up and sent for the approval of the Centre a comprehensive order more or less on the lines of the Paddy Control Order by which the transport, movement and trading in raw, retted coconut husks and fibre could be completely controlled; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At a meeting of Central and Kerala Government representatives held on 9th July, 1971 at New Delhi, it was decided that the State Government would forward a revised proposal for consideration by the Centre. The revised proposal is still awaited.

Setting up of Marine Products Export Development Authority

298. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally decided to establish the proposed Marine Products Export Development Authority;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided on the location of the headquarters; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Meeting of Trade Ministers of Commonwealth Countries suggested by India

299. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whetner India has suggested a meeting of the Trade Ministers of all Commonwealth countries to consider the implications of President Nixon's imposition of surcharge on imports to U.S.A. and his policies in regard to the international monetary crisis; and

(b) if so, Britain's reaction to it ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. When the Foreign Trade Minister was in London in September last he made a proposal to the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat about convening a meeting of Commonwealth Trade Ministers to discuss matter of immediate interest like (1) growing fears of protoctionism, (2) problems arising out of U. K.'s entry into EEC. and (3) the implications of the economic measures introduced by USA in August, 1971.

(b) The British Government have not yet indicated their reaction to the proposal.

Loan to Kerala for purchase of Surplus Rubber

300. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government has requested the Centre to advance a loan of Rs. 5 crores to the State to enable it to purchase the surplus rubber lying with small growers; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). It has been decid d to grant a loan of Rs. 2·50 crores to the Government of Kerala for purchase of rubber from small growers. The first instalment of Rs. 50 lakhs has already been sanctioned.

Difficulties in Promotion of Joint Ventures Abroad

302. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and particulars Joint ventures abroad promoted by the Indian industrialists;

(b) whether the Indian industrialists have complained of any handicaps in the promotion and expansion of such joint ventures;

(c) whether the paucity of foreign exchange places the Indian industrialists in a relatively disadvantageous position; and

(d) whether Government have reviewed the performance of these joint ventures and made any study in regard to the difficulties encountered by them in the matter of cash remittances ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) to (d). Periodical review of the working of our Industial joint ventures abroad is undertaken by the Government to evaluate their performance and to find out the difficulties experienced by the Indian entrepreneurs in implementing the projects abroad.

The foreign exchange requirements for Indian participation in joint ventures abroad are for payments towards investment as equity participation and other preliminary incidental expenses. For the purpose of equity participation, the Government approves of capitalisation of export proceeds on export of plant and machinery. Cash participation is not possible in the present stage of Indian economy. In respect of preliminary and incidental expenses, however, some of our entrepreneurs have pointed out difficulties in getting necessary foreign exchange. In order to remove this handicap requests from Indian participants for foreign exchange requirements are considered and releases are made on merits of the case.

Statement

Name of country	*Field of Collaboration*	*Indian Collaborator*
Ethiopia	(1) Textile Mill	M/s. Birla Bros. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
	(2) Soap Factory	M/s. Bombay Soap Factory, Bombay.
	(3) Woollen Tex. Mill	M/s. Duncan Bros. & Co., Calcutta.
Kenya	(1) Textile Mill	Shri R. M. Goculdas, Bombay.
	(2) Gripe Water Plant	M/s. K. T. Dongre & Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay.
	(3) Woolen Tex. Mill	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay.
	(4) Light Engg. Complex	M/s. H. L. Malhotra & Sons (P) Ltd, Calcutta.
	(5) Cork Factory	M/s. Indian Cork Mills, Bombay.
Libya	(1) Pipe Mfg. Unit	M/s. Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Bombay.
Mauritius	(1) Mosaic Tiles & Rolling Shutters Mfg. Unit.	M/s. Sidharath Jasubhai, Ahmedabad.
Nigeria	(1) Engg. Goods	M/s. Birla Bros. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
	(2) Solvent Extraction Plant	—do—
	(3) Razor Blade Factory	M/s. H. L. Malhotra & Sons, Calcutta.
Uganda	(1) Jute Mill	M/s. Birla Bros. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
Ceylon	(1) Sewing Machines	M/s. Jay Engg. Works, Calcutta.
	(2) Glass Factory	M/s. Swastik Glass Works, Chandrapur.
	(3) Manf. of PVC Leather Cloth	M/s. Bhor Industries (P) Ltd., Bombay.

Name of country	*Field of Collaboration*	*Indian Collaborator*
Iran	(1) Manf. of Spare Parts & Automotive Components	M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra, Bombay.
Malaysia	(1) Manf. of Steel Furniture	M/s. Godrej & Boyee Mfg. Co., Bombay.
	(2) Confectionary Unit	M/s. Parrys Confectionary Ltd., Madras.
	(3) Precision Tools & Guage Mfg. Unit	M/s. Gupta Machine Tools (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
Singapore	(1) Automobile Accessories	M/s. Tcksons (P) Ltd., Bombay.
Thailand	(1) Synthetic Fibre Spg. Plant	M/s. Birla Bros. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
Ireland	(1) Manf. of Tufted Carpet Yarn	M/s. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Bombay.
U K	(1) Asbestos Cement Products Plant	M/s. Birla Bros. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
Canada	(1) Hardboard Factory	M/s. Anil Hardboards Ltd., Bombay.
W. Germany	(1) Manf. of Oil Engines, Rice Milling Machine etc.	M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines, Poona.
	(2) Manf. of Hose Clips	Shri N. Krishnan, Bangalore.

Explosives Found in Kashmir Mail at Delhi Main Station

303. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether four bags containing explosives were recovered from the Kashmir Mail at Delhi Main Station on the 21st October, 1971;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been held in the matter; and

(c) whether some persons have been arrested in this connection, if so, the particulars thereof and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. Only four crackers were found.

(b) The case is under investigation by CID crime branch Delhi.

(c) No.

Plan to Eliminate Regional Imbalance in Power Generation and Consumption

304. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up to eliminate the regional imbalance in power generation and consumption in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Power Development Plan covering the decade 1971-81 has been prepared keeping also in view the removal of regional imbalances in the various regions in the country.

(b) The Plan provides for a total additional generating capacity of 52 million KW in the country by 1980-81 and has been prepared on a regional basis. The choice of the schemes in the various regions have been governed on the basis of a mix which would ensure an economic pattern of generation in the various regions. The locations of major schemes have been identified to ensure their further processing speedily. Adequate generating capacity has been provided in the

various regions so as to remove the existing wide disparity between the *per capita* consumption in the regions as compared to the National average and to bring them more nearer to the National average by 1980-81.

अन्तरिम राहत दिया जाना और तीसरे वेतन आयोग का प्रतिवेदन शीघ्र प्रस्तुत किया जाना

305. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :**
श्री आर० वी० बड़े :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल कर्मचारियों ने अतरिम राहत शीघ्र दिये जाने और तीसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा अपना प्रतिवेदन शीघ्र प्रस्तुत किये जाने की मांग की है; और

(ख) इस संबंध में उनके मंत्रालय की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तीसरे वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट जिसे सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है, के अनुसार और अधिक अन्तरिम राहत देने के प्रश्न पर उस समय पुनर्विचार किया जायेगा जब जीवनयापन लागत की 12 महीने की औसत का सूचकांक 228 पर पहुंच जाये ।

भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय के 23-4-1970 के संकल्प के अनुसार जिसमें तीसरे वेतन आयोग का गठन अधिसूचित किया गया था, आयोग से यह आशा की जाती है कि वह अपनी रिपोर्ट यथाशीघ्र प्रस्तुत कर देगा । आयोग की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर सरकार द्वारा उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

Soviet Technicians for Calcutta Underground Railway

306. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the under-ground Railway project in Calcutta; and

(b) whether Government have invited Soviet Technicians for advising Railway Board in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A Project Report of the proposed underground railway from Dum-Dum to Tollygunge has beenprepared by the Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) Organization, Calcutta. This Report is under consideration of the Railway Board.

(b) Yes.

Russia Pressurising India to buy High Value Soviet Items

307. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been drawn to a report in the Motherland of the 7th September, 1971 saying that Russia is pressurising India to buy more of Soviet High value items in a bid to offset the mounting Rupee surpluses;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the figures in regard to balance of trade between India and the Soviet Union at present ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). There has been no pressure from Soviet Government for the purchase of their high value items.

(c) The balance of trade between India and USSR during the last three years was as under :

(In Rupees. million)

	Imports	*Exports*	*Balance of Trade*
1968-69	1855·10	1483·10	(—) 372·00
1969-70	1713·29	1762·41	(+) 49·12
1970-71	1046·81	2098·48	(+) 1051·67

Report of Dr. Manoharan Re. Sea Erosion on Kerala Coast

308. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report from Dr. Manoharan who had been specially deputed to make an on-the-spot study of the Sea erosion on the Kerala Coast; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by him ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations made by Dr Manoharan are :

(i) The anti-sea erosion measures over a length of 80 Kms already implemented should be strengtnened on the basis of designs suggested by him.

(ii) The coastal strips at Munambam, Putanpadom, Cheriyakadavu, Kannammali, Chellanam, Alleppy, Vadakkal and Punnapra are highly vulnerable and need immediate protection.

(iii) Immediate protection is necessary at Karur and Purakkad which are close to the National Highway.

(iv) Coastal protection works require proper maintenance.

Conversion of Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum Line into Broad Gauge

309. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey for conversion of the Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum metre gauge to broad gauge has been completed;

(b) if so, what will be the estimated cost; and

(c) when the work will be taken up and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The conversion is estimated to cost Rs. 13·60 crores (gross).

(c) The proposal is under active consideration and decision regarding this conversion, is expected to be taken shortly.

Survey for Tirunelveli-Cape Comorin Trivandrum Railway Line

310. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the survey for Tirunelveli-Cape Comorin-Trivandrum Railway line was completed;

(b) what will be the estimated cost; and

(c) when this will be taken up and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) In August, 1970.

(b) The estimated cost is Rs. 14·53 crores for broad gauge and Rs. 12·99 crores for metre gauge.

(c) The project is not financially remunerative. However, the proposal is under consideration of the Government.

New Railway Line from Hubli to Karwar in Mysore

311. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to conduct a survey from Hubli to Karwar in Mysore for introducing new railway line; and

(b) if so, when the work for the project is expected to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The surveys are yet to be completed. A decision regarding the project can be taken only after the survey report is examined from all angles. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage whether the project will be taken up and if so, when.

Orders for H.M.T. Products from U.S.A.

312. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. has received order for its products from U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the quantity and value of the orders ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., has received a firm order for 80 Nos. of machine tools valued at Rs. 30 lakhs.

Assistance given to States for flood protection

313. SHRI SHAYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state;

(a) the amount asked for by each State for flood protection this year, and

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Under the procedure of Central assistance evolved for the Fourth Five Year Plan, earmarked Central assistance is not provided for the implementation of flood control measures. Central assistance is given to the State Governments for their various developmental schemes in the Plan including flood control in the shape of block loans and grants without tying them to any particular project or head of development.

Disputes over auction of Railway Materials

314. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of disputes arising out of the auction of Railway materials, which were taken to courts by the purchasers during the last three years; and

(b) the number of cases won by the Railways purchasers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) 17 (Seventeen)

(b) 2 (Two).

Disputes arising out of auctions or Tenders between Railway Administration and Bidders

315. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of disputes between the Railway Administration and the Bidders arising out of Anction or Tenders for sale of Railway materials during the last three years;

(b) the pending cases in each Zonal Railway;

(c) the number of cases in the courts and under Arbitration; and since when these are pending; and

(d) the number of cases of disputes which are neither in the court nor in Arbitration ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) :

(a) 49 (Forty-nine)

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) 29 (Twenty-nine)

2 cases since 1967
1 cases since 1968
7 cases since 1969
6 cases since 1970
13 cases or 1971

(d) 13 (Thirteen)

Statement

Railway/Production Units	No. of pending cases
Central	10
Eastern	2
Northern	3
North Eastern	10
Northeast Frontier	3
Southern	2
South Central	nil
South Eastern	1
Western	8
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	2
Diesel Locomotive Works	nil
Integral Coach Factory	nil
Research Designs & Standards Organisation	nil
Railway Board	1
	42

Facilities to Bidders at the time of auction

316. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Auction Notices of the Railway materials, there are conditions which can never be practically followed, for instances verifying the weight given by the Railway of huge quantities of materials or heavy materials, because necessary facility is not being provided at the spot by the Railway in this connection; and

(b) the general conditions which are given by the Railway in the action notice ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. Verification of weight is covered under clause 13 of the General Conditions of Sales by auctions *vide* reply to part (b) of the question. In case of such lots sold on weight basis, the bid is obtained on unit weight basis and the delivery is made only after actual weighment.

(b) A copy of the General Conditions is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* L. T.—982/71]. These are subject to local minor variations.

Import Licences issued to small scale Industries

317. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the number and value of import licences issued to small scale industries during 1970-71, State wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : A statement showing the number and value of import licences issued to Small Scale Industries during 1970-71, state wise, is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(No. 'Actuals')
(Value Rs. 'Lakhs')

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No.	Value
	(a) States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,397	692·40
2.	Assam	304	49·26
3.	Bihar	771	156·06
4.	Gujarat	3,832	586·29
5.	Haryana	1,536	307·04
6.	Himachal Pradesh	112	13·50
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	101	13·95
8.	Kerala	463	69·34
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,584	243·96
10.	Mysore	4,052	388·81
11.	Maharashtra	9,413	2229·06
12.	Nagaland	1	0·09
13.	Orissa	330	88·36
14.	Punjab	3,694	393·14
15.	Rajasthan	1,291	170·75
16.	Tamil Nadu	5,148	573·30
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7,447	1190·28
18.	West Bengal	2,772	700·31
	(b) Union Territories		
1.	Chandigarh	271	32 91
2.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	4	0·16
3.	Delhi	2,745	363·92
4.	Goa, Daman and Diu	113	18·06
5.	Manipur	1	0·05
6.	Pondicherry	257	33·37
7.	Tripura	10	2·26
	Grand Total	52,649	8325·63

Decline in Production of Coarse and Medium Varieties of Cloth

318. SHRI D P. JADHJA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a decline in the production of coarse and medium varieties of cloth; and

(b) whether textile units have taken any steps to step up the production of such varieties of cloth ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The production of coarse and medium varieties of cloth including controlled varieties had declined during 1970-71.

(b) The situation relating to controlled cloth was examined in detail in consultation with the cotton textile industry in April, 1971

and a scheme was evolved for raising production of controlled cloth from 9·14 million sq. metres during February/April, 1971 to 100 million sq. metres during a period of 8 months from 1st June, 1971. The scheme has been continued from 1st September, 1971 to November, 1971.

Take over of Export Trade of Cashewnuts

319. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether Government propose to take over the export trade of Cashewnuts and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : There is no proposal to immediately nationalise the export trade in cashew Kernels. However, it is one of the objectives of Cashew Corporation of India to take over export and import trade of both Cashew and Cashew Kernels in a phased manner.

Import of Cotton during 1970-71

320. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cotton imported during the year 1971-72; and

(b) the quantity allotted to Gujarat State ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) About 8·35 lakh bales.

(b) 1,76,116 bales.

Switch -Gear testing and Development Station at Bhopal

321. H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Switchgear Testing and Development Station at Bhopal has been completed and commissioned;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) what will be the technical and financial benefits for the country by this Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Switchgear Testing and Development Station at Bhopal has been commissioned on the 14th October, 1971.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) So far the type-testing required for certification of Switchgear has been carried out in the Testing Stations of advanced countries overseas. With the commissioning of this Station, which is planned to serve as a National Test Centre for certification of High Power Circuit breakers, it will now be possible for type testing required for certification of Switchgear, to be done in India. Besides the saving in time involved in sending such equipment for testing abroad, foreign exchange will also be saved. The availability of Switchgear testing facilities in the country would also accelerate the development of Switchgear manufacture with indigenous designs and components.

Trade pact with Egypt

322. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a trade agreement has been recently signed between India and Egypt for exchange of commodities during the current year;

(b) if so, when and what are the terms and conditions and commodities covered by the agreement; and

(c) how much, amount Egypt owes to India on the basis of past contract and how the amounts are likely to be paid ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new Trade Arrangement was signed on 16th October 1971 and will run from July, 1971 to September, 1972. Under this plan India is to import from Egypt cotton worth Rs. 35 crores, and distilled glycerine, kaolin and rice worth Rs. 1·5 crores. Against this, India will export goods like engineering goods, jute manufactures, tea, steel items, cotton yarn, chemicals, tobacco, tyres and tubes, dyes and drugs and pharmaceuticals, etc. for an equal amount, namely of Rs. 36·5 crores.

(c) India's trade with Egypt as with any other country, is a continuous process with both sides desirous of a balanced trade. At the end of the previous plan period at 30 June 1971, Egypt had a favourable trade balance of approximately Rs. 4·5 crores. Egypt does not owe any amount for goods supplied against old contracts except for contracts on deferred payment terms for whose instalments falling due for payment during the year 1971-72 provision has been made in the current trade plan.

Export of Cigarettes

223. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of cigarettes exported by India during the year 1971-72 and 1st April, 1971 to 1st October, 1971;

(b) the foreign exchange earned as a result of this export; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to boost the export of cigarettes ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). 186 thousand Kgs. of cigarettes valued at Rs. 29·00 lakhs and 1323 thousand Kgs. valued at Rs. 185 lakhs were exported during 1970-71 and April '71 to September '71 respectively.

(c) The Tobacco Export Promotion Council, Madras sponsored by the Government of India is carrying out, on a continuous basis, a number of measures like maintaining liaison with exporters in India and importers abroad, dissemination of market information, conducting market surveys and publicity abroad through exhibitions, fairs and sending out trade delegations and distribution of publicity folders etc. In order to provide the necessary imported inputs, a scheme of replenishment licence is being operated under which import licences upto 10% of F. O. B. value are permitted.

Report of panel appointed to Examine Desirability of continuance of Export Promotion Councils

324. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the panel appointed to examine the desirability of continuance of the Export Promotion Councils has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the panel;

(c) the decision taken by Government on the report; and

(d) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF FORLIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). Government have not appointed any panel to examine the desirability of continuance of Export Promotion Councils. However, a Committee was set up by Government early this year to review the working of these Councils. The Committee is of the view that these Councils have fulfilled the need for creating an export consciousness in the country and trade and in projecting India's image as a country that can supply quality goods at competitive prices. The Committee has made certain suggestions for improving the working of these Councils which are receiving Government's attention.

Report of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade on Simplification of Export Procedure and Documents

325. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations contained in the Report of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade on simplification of Export Procedure and Documents have been accepted by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Out of the 22 major recommendations contained in the Report of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade on simplication of export procedure and documents 19 have been implemented/ agreed to m principle. The remaining three recommendations were not accepted for administrative reasons.

Quantity and Value of Major Exports

326. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of major export items during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 so far, and

(b) the commodity-wise percentage to total export and the percentage of increase or decrease from the previous year ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Statements (I) & (II) are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library. See No L T—983/ 71.*]

Finalisation of Cluster Scheme for Rural Electrification in Andhra Pradesh

327. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cluster Scheme for rural electrification has been finalised for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the stage at which the Scheme is lying at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). During the Fourth Plan, emphasis continues to be laid in rural electrification schemes on the energisation of clusters of wells/tubewells. The Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up in the Central Sector to provide finances for rural electrification schemes in addition to outlays in the State Plans. The Corporation has been directed by the Government of India to finance rural electrification schemes where a project approach is generally adopted so that extension of electricity along with other investments and imputs results in increased agricultural production and returns on agricultural investments. The condition of economic viability is waived in respect of economically backward areas for a short initial period not exceeding five years.

In the State Plan of Andhra Pradesh, an outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs has been provided during the Fourth Plan for rural electrification schemes. In Andhra Pradesh, from the beginning of the Fourth Plan, 2900 villages have been electrified and 72,815 pumpsets energised; the total number of villages electrified upto the end of September, 1971, is 8,435 and the total number of pumpsets energised is 1,97,225. The Rural Electrification Corporation has so far sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh 11 schemes envisaging a total loan assistance of Rs. 701·46 lakhs for the electrification of 627 villages and energisation of 18,028 pumpsets. In addition, the Corporation has sanctioned the project of a pilot Rural Electric Co-operative in Andhra Pradesh envisaging a total outlay of Rs. 296 lakhs for the electrification of 127 villages and energisation of 8,000 pumpsets.

Trade Pact with Belgium

328. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether any pact with Belgium was signed in October, 1971 for trade and economic cooperation; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI I. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). On the conclusion of the Ist formal meeting of Indo-Belgian Joint Commission, the agreed minutes of the meeting were signed on 1-10-71 at Brussels.

The salient features of the agreed minutes are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

(a) The Government of Belgium have agreed to assist in the implementation of an Indo-Belgian Commercial Development Programme with the object of expanding Indo-Belgian trade generally and exports from India to Belgium in particular. The question of finding finances for the programme is being examined by them.

(b) The Government of Belgium have agreed to provide all possible assistance to India for marketing her products in the Belgian market.

(c) The Government of Belgium have agreed to do all that is possible to step up export performance of Indo-Belgian joint ventures in India.

(d) The Government of Belgium have agreed to assist the industrial development of India in sectors of mutual interest—particularly those which are export oriented in nature.

(e) The Government of Belgium have agreed to offer technical assistance in our participation in Belgian trade fairs and exhibitions and also to examine further the question of providing financial assistance.

(f) The Government of Belgium have agreed to use their good offices with certain Belgian organisations for promoting Indo-Belgian Cooperation in third country markets including setting up of joint ventures.

Central Clearance to Major Irrigation Project of Bihar

329. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether three major irrigation projects of Bihar are still awaiting clearance from the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The position of new irrigation projects proposed by the Government of Bihar is indicated below :

The Siktia barrage project on Ajoy river has not been accepted so far by the Planning Commission in view of the resources position of the State :

Two projects proposed by the Government of Bihar for *diversion of waters from the existing Tilaiya and Konar reservoirs of Damodar Valley Corporation* are under consideration of a Technical Committee set up by the Corporation.

The North Koel project proposed by the Government of Bihar is in the Sone basin, discussions on the waters of which are going on between Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

The Durgawati and Barnar reservoir projects proposed by the State are under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

Trade Pact with Czechoslovakia

330. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any trade Pact was signed in October, 1971 between India and Czechoslovakia; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). A Trade Protocol on the exchange of goods between India and Czechoslovakia during 1972 was signed in Prague in October, 1971. The Protocol provides for a trade turnover of Rs. 96·4 crores between the two countries during the coming year. It also envisages a sizeable increase in India's exports of non-traditional commodities to Czechoslovakia.

Introduction of new set of Long Distance Classless Trains

331. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHUM :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to introduce a new set of long distance trains without different classes;

(b) if so, the broad features of the Schemes; and

(c) when they are likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. Only Janata Express type of trains which provide accommodation exclusively for III class passengers are being run and gradually extended on different routes.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Ban on Tamil Dailies by Ceylon

332. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ceylon had imposed a ban on the import of some Tamil dailies; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was taken up by our High Commission in Colombo with the Government of Ceylon, and it is proposed to pursue it further with the Ceylonese authorities.

Increase in Speed of Mail Trains

333. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to increase the speed of mail trains without detaching Railway mail vans therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : The Mail Vans have been suitably modified for high speed operation and have not been detached from the Mail trains which have been speeded up w.e.f. 1.11.1971.

Cancellation of Trains in Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway)

334. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cancellation of trains daily in the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway since July last and the reasons thereof;

(b) the number of over-head copper-wire thefts in Sealdah Division since July last, the number of dislocation of train services thereby and also the loss incurred by the Railways; and

(c) the number of thefts in Chitpur yard during this period and the loss thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The average number of trains cancelled per day in Sealdah Division was 38 in July, 48 in August and 37 each in September and October, 1971.

(b) Total number of cases of thefts during the period July '71 to October '71 were 111. Total number of trains dislocated during the same period were 1180. Approximate loss incurred on this account was Rs. 60,000/—.

(c) Number of cases of thefts during July-October '71 : 10

Gross loss	:	Rs 22,911/-
Recovery	:	Rs. 6,011/-
Net loss	:	Rs. 16,900/-

Loss to Railways due to Floods in Bihar

335. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss to the Railways due to the heavy floods in Bihar recently; and

(b) the steps taken to repair the railway lines which were destroyed during the floods ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Rs 1,03,04,756/-approximately.

(b) The Railway lines affected by floods recently in Bihar have since been repaired at all places except from Sahebpur Kamal to Monghyr Ghat for which investigations are in hand.

Steps to explore European Markets for Indian Handicrafts

336. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of keen interest in the European markets for canned *Sarson ka Saag*, Chamba rumals and carpets, Chamba shoes and *chappals*, metal statues; canned and fresh fruits, shawls, carpets and silver jewellery; and

(b) the steps taken to explore markets for the above handicrafts abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken to explore European markets for promotion of handicrafts and carpets :

(1) A Sales-cum-study delegation was sent to E. C. M. countries, the U.K. and Sweden during March-April, 1970.

(2) A Sales-cum-study team of Kashmir Handicrafts Exporters was sponsored to 15 foreign countries including markets of Europe during May-July, 1970.

(3) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade had sponsored a delegation of selected business executives of Handicrafts to the European countries during June, 1971.

(4) With effect from 1st September, 1969, a duty free quota of 5 million has been obtained from the European Economic Community for the import of specified handicrafts. This concession is valid for the time being upto the end of December, 1971, which is likely to be extended further.

(5) The European Economic Community has also offered under the General Scheme of Preferences which has been introduced from 1st July, 1971, duty free entry subject to ceilings to all handicraft items. This concession is, for the present, valid upto 31st December, 1971, but is likely to be extended further.

(6) The policy of grant of import licences for raw materials to Registered Exporters against their exports of handicrafts and hand knotted woolen carpets is reviewed from time to time for the promotion of exports of handicrafts.

(7) A Carpet Warehousing Depot has been set up at Hamburg in 1965, as a result of which our exports of carpets and handicrafts have shown a sharp increase to West Germany.

(8) Ever since 1967, India has been participating in various International Fairs and Exhibitions organised in European countries at different places.

(9) In the year 1968 the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures, Kanpur, deputed a footwear technician to Chamba to study the possibility of exporting Chamba shoes and chappals. A few samples of shoes and chappals were bought by the Council and shown to different merchants exporters as well as to foreign buyers.

(10) For the promotion of exports of canned fruits and vegetables study-cum-sales teams, market orientation tours (with the help of US AID) have been organised. There is a joint foreign office of a few Export Promotion Councils at Brussels (Belgium) which is entrusted with the task of also promoting exports and exploring new markets for canned fruits and vegetables.

(11) For promotion of exports of fresh fruits to European Countries, a cash assistance of 50% of air freight has been allowed subject to overall ceiling of 20% of the f. o. b. value of such exports.

(12) Export of silver jewellery is not encouraged.

Introduction of Direct Train Services from Delhi to Mangalore (Southern Railway)

337. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of his Ministry to introduce direct train services from Delhi to Mangalore on Southern Railway to help the large number of people who travel between the West Coast and Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : No, for want of capacity on this route it is not possible to introduce any additional train.

Agreement between Indian Government and Soviet Government for Calcutta Tube Railway

338. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Government have once again indicated their willingness to be associated with the implementation of the Scheme for construction of a tube railway in Calcutta;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed with U.S.S.R. in this regard and if so, the salient features of the agreement;

(c) whether Government, before signing the agreement, had been offered assistance from other countries in this regard and if so, what made Government to choose the Russian offer; and

(d) when the project will be started and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). A supplement No. 2 to contract No. 78077 of 16.9.70 was signed with the "Technoexport" of Moscow on 11.8.71 for the deputation of a team of Soviet specialists to India for giving further technical advice on the Metropolitan Transport Project in Calcutta. The salient features of the Agreement are :—

(i) In accordance with the Customer's (Government of India, Ministry of Railways) request 'Technoexport' shall depute to the Customer's country his consultants and a technical Secretary for a period of 3 months for giving consultations on the problems of the development of the Metropolitan Rail Transport in Calcutta.

(ii) The Specialists shall be deputed within three months of the date of signing the present agreement.

(iii) Payment of expenses connected with the deputation to India of Soviet Specialists shall be effected in Indian Rupees.

(c) No.

(d) The Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways), Organisation, Calcutta have submitted a Project Report for an underground Railway in Calcutta. This Report is under consideration of the Railway Board, and the Project is yet to be approved by the Government.

Late Running of Trains from and to Delhi and New Delhi

339. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the figures regarding late running of trains from and to Delhi and New Delhi during the last four months; and

(b) whether Railways have improved their punctuality ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A statement showing percentage of trains arriving right time and leaving Right Time at and from Delhi and New Delhi stations during the last 4 months June to September, of 1970 and 1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L. T.—984/71.]

(b) Yes.

Boosting India's Exports to Europe Consequent upon Britain's entry into E. C. M.

340. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether with Britain's entry into the European Common Market India has mounted a campaign to boost her exports to Europe, both Western and Eastern; and

(b) what has been its impact so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) In view of impending entry of U K. into ECM steps taken by the Government to increase our exports both to W. Europe and East Europe are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) Our exports to Europe (both East and West) have increased during 1970-71 as compared to 1969-70. While exports to W. Europe rose from Rs. 295·22 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 300·3 crores in 1970-71 exports to E. Europe were valued at Rs. 361·7 cross in 1970-71 as compared to Rs. 327·8 crores in 1969-70.

Statement

The various steps and measures to expand and strengthen our exports to the European countries (both West and East) have been outlined in the Export Policy Resolution. In so far as the West European countries were concerned, special emphasis is being laid on collection of marketing information, visits/exchange of trade delegations, participation in fairs, exhibitions, establishment of direct trading relations etc. with a view to developing necessary commercial contacts and to show to the Western world the wide range of Indian products which are available for export on commercially competitive basis. Dearth of foreign exchange in India is, however, a big inhibiting factor in planning these activities on an appropriate scale. The assistance of

West European Govts. is therefore, being sought to overcome these hurdles to the maximum extent possible. To this end trade talks at official level are held annually with some of the Governments viz., France, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, under the Trade Agreements/arrangements signed between India and these countries. Arrangements are also in hand to negotiate similar agreements with Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, Denmark and Norway. Steps are also being taken to indroduce periodic consultations with the Govts. of Sweden, Finland and Greece within the framework of the existing agreements. In addition, steps have been initiated to formulate a product-wise Commercial Development Programme with the assistance of the Government of some of West European Countries. Initial response from Federal Republic of Germany and France has been encouraging. Measures have also been taken to create an awareness in the West European Countries of India's industrial progress and capacity to supply various products and the scope of industrial commercial co-operation which still exists especially export oriented projects. High powered economic mission from West Germany, France and Belgium have already visited India and efforts are being made to invite similar missions from other developed countries of West Europe. There are certain countries in West Europe such as Spain, Turkey and Greece who are comparatively less developed than India in the Industrial field. Steps are also being taken to exchange economic delegations with them with the object of exploring the feasibilities of creater commercial and industrial co-operation, between India and these countries. A Mission from Turkey has already visited India as Indian delegation is likely to return the visit as soon as possible. It is also proposed to invite a similar Mission from Greece and Spain.

Our total trade with East Europe has considerably increased from Rs. 136 crores in 1960 to Rs. 613 crores in 1969 and Rs. 587 crores in 1970. Our imports have considerably declined from Rs. 320 crores in 1969 to Rs. 240 crores in 1970. During the annual trade talks we impress upon the Socialist Governments to increase the volume of trade by 10% at least. Besides, the visiting delegations from these countries are apprised of the progress made by India in the industrial field.

Setting up of Ganga Commission to Study River System and Control Floods

341. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Ganga Commission to study the river system and to control floolds in the Ganga basin; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) The matter is under examination.

Cotton Trade Agreement with U. S. S. R.

342. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between India and Soviet Union about the supply of raw cotton to India for processing;

(b) if so, the nature of agreement and the salient features thereof; and

(c) when the agreement is likely to be executed ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In terms of the agreement which is for a period of 4 years commencing from 1972, India would receive every year approximately 20,000 metric tons of Russian cotton for conversion into cotton textiles

and manufactures to be exported back to the USSR. India will get conversion charges which would be mutually settled every year.

(c) The protocol envisaging the various details of the agreement would be signed shortly.

Memorandum submitted by Dakshin Railway Employee's Union

343. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representatives of the Dakshin Railway Employees Union (D. R. E U.) submitted any memorandum to the Divisional Personnel Manager, Southern Railway, Madras on the 18th September, 1971;

(b) if so, the salient points of the memorandum; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on the grievances detailed therein ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The salient points raised in the Memorandum relate to delay in the submission of Pay Commission's Report, increase in D A., staff being continued in service upto 58 without a review at 55 years, reduction in staff due to economy measures, and certain other matters pertaining to the service conditions of Railway staff

(c) Such points are raised from time to time by recognised labour organisations and are generally settled through discussions in the meetings of the Negotiating Machinery, at different levels.

एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे का बंद होना

344. **श्री मुल्कीराज सैनी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स मार्टिग एण्ड बर्न कम्पनी ने एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे किस तिथि को बन्द किया था;

(ख) उक्त रेलवे के बन्द होने से पूर्व पाँच वर्ष कम्पनी की आय तथा व्यय का क्या ब्यौरा है;

(ग) उक्त रेलवे मे कितने कर्मचारी, श्रेणीवार, नियुक्त थे और इसके बन्द होने के पश्चात् कितने कर्मचारियो को नौकरी पर लगाया गया है; और

(घ) इस कम्पनी के कलकत्ता स्थित मुख्यालय का कितना व्यय एस०एस० लाइट रेलवे उठा रही थी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमंतैया) : (क) शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे 1-9-70 को बन्द की गयी थी।

(ख) सूचना इस प्रकार है—

वर्ष	आमदनी (लाख रुपयो मे)	खर्च (लाख रुपयों मे)
1965-66	42·96	45·56
1966-67	48·44	51·19
1967-68	51·72	51·41
1968-69	44·78	50·44
1969-70	49 81	57·26

(ग) यह सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण मे दी गयी है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L. T.—985/71.**]

(घ) ऐसा समझा जाता है कि कम्पनी के कलकत्ता मुख्यालय के खर्च की निम्नलिखित रकम शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे द्वारा वहन की जा रही थी :—

वर्ष	रकम	
1965-66	5,28,000	रुपये
1966-67	5,41,000	,,
1967-68	6,25,000	,,
1968-69	6,71,000	,,
1969-70	6,85,000	,,

मार्टिन एण्ड बर्न कम्पनी को कोयले की सप्लाई

345. **श्री मुल्की राज सैनी :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मैसर्स मार्टिन एण्ड बर्न कम्पनी को किस मूल्य पर कोयला सप्लाई किया गया और सरकार को कोयला किस मूल्य पर प्राप्त हुआ था ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : मैसर्स मार्टिन एण्ड बर्न कम्पनी को कोयले की सप्लाई रेलवे द्वारा नहीं की गयी है । रेलवे द्वारा अपने उपयोग के लिये विभिन्न वर्षों में प्रत्येक ग्रेड का कोयला विभिन्न कीमतो पर खरीदा जाता है । विभिन्न ग्रेड के कोयले के लिये इस समय जो अधिकतम कीमत दी जा रही है वह इस प्रकार है :—

कोयला क्षेत्र	कोयले का ग्रेड	कोयले की किस्म	प्रति मीटरिक टन के हिसाब से दर (रुपयों में)
बंगाल और बिहार	सेलेक्टेड 'ए'	स्टीम	39·09
	सलेक्टेड 'बी'	,,	37 62
	ग्रेड–I	,,	34·26
	ग्रेड–II	,,	29·55
मध्य प्रदेश और	सलेक्टेड	,,	38·35
महाराष्ट्र	ग्रड–I	,,	34·96
	ग्रेड–II	,,	32·87
उडीसा	सेलेक्टेड	,,	42·52
सिंगरेनी	बिना ग्रेड वाला	राउन्ड	40·72
असम	,,	आर० ओ० एम०	37·63

भारत से निर्यात होने वाले कपड़ा व्यापार को इंगलैंड के आयात शुल्क से संरक्षण देने के लिए की गई कार्यवाही

346. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

भारत से लगभग 110 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के कपड़े के निर्यात व्यापार को इंगलैंड के आयात शुल्क के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव से संरक्षण देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : निर्यात सहायता के सामान्य उपायों को सुदृढ़ करने के अतिरिक्त प्रतियोगी कीमतों पर ब्रिटेन के बाजार को सप्लाई किये जाने योग्य वस्त्रों की क्वालिटियों का एक चयनात्मक छटाँव शुरू किया गया है, ताकि इन क्वालिटियों पर निर्यात प्रयास केन्द्रित किये जा सकें ।

यमुना समिति द्वारा की गई प्रगति

347. **श्री रामचन्द्र विकल :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यमुना समिति कब गठित की गई थी और इस समय समिति के वर्तमान सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान हरियाणा और दिल्ली क्षेत्र में यमुना नदी पर कितने बांध बनाए गए और कितने बांधों के लिए उक्त समिति की स्वीकृति ली गई और कितने बांधों के लिए स्वीकृति नही ली गई; और

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों में यमुना के ऊपर बांधों के निर्माण से उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर, मुज्जफरनगर, मेरठ, बुलन्दशहर और अलीगढ क्षेत्र को लगभग कितनी क्षति हुई और इन क्षेत्रों को भविष्य में और अधिक क्षति से बचाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) यमुना पर तानेवाला और ओखला के बीच बाढ सुरक्षा उपायों के समन्वित कार्यान्वयन के लिए गंगा नदी आयोग की स्थायी समिति के रूप मे 1956 मे यमुना समिति की स्थापना की गई थी। इसका उद्देश्य यह था कि इस प्रकार के निर्माण कार्यों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव की सम्भावना को रोक दिया जाए।

इस समिति में निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित है :—

सदस्य बाढ़ एवं भू-सरंक्षण, केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग	अध्यक्ष
मुख्य अभियन्ता सिंचाई, उत्तर प्रदेश	सदस्य
मुख्य अभियन्ता, हरियाणा	सदस्य
मुख्य अभियन्ता, उत्तरी रेलवे	सदस्य
महानिदेशक (सड़क स्कंध), परिवहन मंत्रालय	सदस्य
मुख्य अभियन्ता, बाढ, दिल्ली प्रशासन	सदस्य
निदेशक, जल वैज्ञानिकी, केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग	सदस्य
निदेशक, बाढ नियंत्रण तथा निकास, केन्द्रीय जल और विदयुत् आयोग	सदस्य-सचिव

(ख) यमुना पर हरियाणा या दिल्ली प्रदेश में किसी बांध का निर्माण नही किया गया है। बहरहाल, यमुना समिति की स्वीकृति से पिछले पांच वर्षों मे हरियाणा मे 13·5 किलोमीटर की कुल लम्बाई मे दो तटबन्ध स्कीमों और दिल्ली प्रदेश मे 9 किलोमीटर की कुल लम्बाई में दो तटबंधों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है। हरियाणा अथवा दिल्ली क्षेत्र में यमुना समिति की स्वीकृति के बिना तटबंधों के निर्माण का कोई मामला समिति के नोटिस में नही लाया गया है।

(ग) नदी तट के कटाव का स्वरूप तथा बाढ़ों की मात्रा कई तथ्यों पर निर्भर करती है। अत: कुछ कार्यों की क्रियान्विति के कारण विशिष्ट रूप से हुई क्षति का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है। कटाव और बांधों के कारण हुई क्षति का और सुरक्षा के लिए राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तावित उपायों का समय-समय पर यमुना समिति द्वारा पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है और वह उन उपायों को स्वीकृत करती है जो आवश्यक समझे जाते हैं। मई, 1971 में हुई यमुना समिति की पिछली बैठक में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित निम्नलिखित कार्य स्वीकार किये गये :—

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	जिला	अनुमानित लागत (रुपयों में)
1.	रामरा, हैदरपुर और मंडवार ग्रामों के निकट सुरक्षा कार्यों का निर्माण	मुजफ्फरनगर	9·9
2.	गढ़ी मुस्तफाबाद ग्राम के समीप स्टडों द्वारा सुरिक्षत 2·6 किलोमीटर लम्बे तटबंध का निर्माण	वही	25·0
3.	फतेहपुर ग्राम के समीप रिंग बंध और ठोकरों का निर्माण	वही	9·0
4	टाँडा ग्राम के समीप स्टडों का निर्माण	मेरठ	4·5

Construction of Afflux Bund as Part of Farakka Barrage Project in Malda District

348. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to finance the construction of an afflux bund as part of the Farakka Barrage Project in Malda district; and

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to be taken up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A proposal is under consideration for the construction of an auxiliary afflux bund along the left bank of the Ganga from the Kalindri Regulator upto the existing left afflux bund of the Farakka Barrage as further precaution to prevent out-flanking of the barrage.

Taming of Flood Prone Damodar, Mayurakshi, Kangsabati and Teesta Rivers

349. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in spite of floods becoming a routine annual feature in West Bengal, nothing has been done so far to tame the principal flood-prone rivers in the State like the Damodar, Mayurakshi Kangsabati and Teesta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is ony proposal to tame these rivers in the near future; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). During the last 17 years, flood control and drainage improvement works have been implemented in different parts of West Bengal State with the available funds to reduce the damage caused by floods and drainage congestion. The works carried out with an outlay of Rs. 14·4 crores upto the end of March-71 include 321 km of embankment 278 km of drainage channels and 23 town protection schemes. This have benefitted an area of 6·3 lakh ha. Storage reservoirs for irrigation have been constructed on the Mayurakashi and Kangsabati rivers which are helping in moderation of floods and consequently these rivers at present do not pose any serious flood problem. On the Damodar, flood moderation reservoirs have been constructed by the Damodar Valley Corporation and work on the Lower Damodar Flood Control and Drainage Scheme has been taken

up during 1970-71. On the Teesta, 70 km of embankments have been constructed.

(c) and (d). The State Government have been requested to make a detailed examination of the flood and drainage problem taking into account the experience in recent years and prepare comprehensive plan for protection by the end of 1972 indicating priority works which will enable providing protection to atleast 50% of the area liable to floods by 1981. The North Bengal Flood Control Commission has been set up investigate and implement flood control measures on North Bengal rivers such as Teesta, Torsa and Jaldakha. Pending the formation of comprehensive plans schemes which will form part of these plans are proposed to be implemented as early as possible. These include the construction of embankments on the Mahananda, estimated to cost Rs. 376 lakhs to benefit areas in Malda district and Karala diversion scheme for protecting areas in Jalpaiguri town.

Payment of Salary to Staff of Beas Designs Organisation, Nangal

350. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of officials working in the Beas Designs Organisation at Nangal have not been paid their salaries for the last six months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to pay the arrears immediately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). There has been no such case where payment of salaries to the officials of the Beas Designs Organisation has not been made.

पाली मारवाड़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर टिकटों की बिक्री

351. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में उत्तर रेलवे के पाली मारवाड़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर 2 अप और 3 डाउन और 209 अप और 210 डाउन रेलगाड़ियों के लिए प्रथम श्रेणी और तृतीय श्रेणी के कुल कितने टिकटों की बिक्री हुई ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : 2 अप और 3 डाउन नं० की कोई गाड़ी पाली मारवाड़ रेलवे स्टेशन से होकर नहीं जाती ।

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पाली मारवाड़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर 209 अप और 210 डाउन मारवाड़ रिवाड़ी सवारी गाड़ियों के लिए बेचे गये पहले और तीसरे दर्जे के टिकटों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :

अवधि	पहला दर्जा		तीसरा दर्जा	
	209 अप	210 डाउन	209 अप	210 डाउन
जुलाई, '68 से जून, '69 तक	125	68	60,901	26,653
जुलाई, '69 से जून, '70 तक	141	48	59,587	22,178
जुलाई, '70 से जून, '71 तक	152	65	68,557	33,230

छोटे अभ्रक व्यापारियों का शोषण

352. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई शिकायत मिली है कि बड़े अभ्रक व्यापारियों द्वारा छोटे अभ्रक व्यापारियों को शोषण किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस तरह के शोषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) इस प्रकार के अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं कि अभ्रक के छोटे व्यापारी कभी कभी निर्यात ऋयादेश प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं।

(ख) अभ्रक निर्यात करने वाले अभ्रक के छोटे व्यापारियों को सहायता देने का प्रश्न सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन है।

अभ्रक के निर्यात व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण

353. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अभ्रक के निर्यात व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके उसका निर्यात बढ़ाने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ऐसा किया जायेगा; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). सरकार अभ्रक का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय कर रही है। राज्य अभिकरण के माध्यम से अभ्रक का निर्यात शीघ्र ही मार्गीकृत करने का विचार है। राज्य अभिकरण के माध्यम से अभ्रक की स्वदेशी खरीद करने के लिए भी सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है। लघु अभ्रक उत्पादक लोगों और अभ्रक की खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के शोषण का अंत करने के लिए ऐसा किया जा रहा है।

Introduction of Passenger Train Service from Pandaul Railway Station to Lohat (North Eastern Railway)

354. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a big Sugar Mill at Lohat in the district of Durbhanga in Bihar;

(b) whether there is a goods train service from Pandaul to Lohat in Sakri-Jaynagar Section of North Eastern Railway;

(c) whether there is a public demand for passenger train service being introduced from Pandaul Railway Station to Lohat; and

(d) the reaction of Government to this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The demand is neither justified on traffic considerations, nor is it operationally feasible for want of requisite facilities at Lohat siding station.

Doubling of Railway Line from Rewari Junction to Ahmedabad (Western Railway)

355 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend the doubling of metre-gauge railway line from Rewari Junction (Northern Railway) to Ahmedabad (Western Railway),

(b) if so, the time by which the work is expected to be undertaken by Government, and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) to (c) A Traffic Survey to assess the line capacity requirements on the Delhi-Ahmedabad (M G) line is in progress A decision as to what portions of this line if at all, require doubling, would be taken after the receipt of survey report and its examination

Air conditioning of major trains

356 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a scheme under the consideration of Government for air-conditioning of major trains in the country,

(b) if so, which are the trains to be air-conditioned,

(c) the estimated cost of each air-conditioned bogie after its completion, and

(d) what will be the effect on the present speeds of the trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) At present there is no scheme for air-conditioning major trains in the country

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Reconstitution of Law Commission

357 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM
SHRI BISWANARAIN SHASTRI
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the Law Commission,

(b) what will be the scope and functions of the reconstituted Commission, and

(c) the reasons for the reconstitution of the commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) Yes, Sir The Law Commission has been reconstituted for a period of three years with effect from 1st September, 1971

(b) A statement showing the Terms of Reference of the Law Commission is laid on the Table of the House

The Law Commission was initially set up in 1955 and has since then been reconstituted for a term of three years at a time The Commission, as an expert body, has been able to make significant contribution towards the development and revision of the legal system and laws of the country The process has to be continued if the laws are to be kept abreast of the progress and development of the country In fact, something more is required to be done in the context of the requirements of a Welfare State, as for example, examination of existing laws in the background of the Directive Principles of the Constitution, review of the working of the Constitution etc Keeping in view the aforesaid considerations, the Commission has been reconstituted with effect from 1 9 1971 with enlarged terms of reference.

Statement

The Terms of Reference of the Law Commission, reconstituted with effect from 1-9-1971 are broadly as follows:--

(i) to simplify the laws in general, and the procedural laws in particular;

(ii) to ascertain if any provisions are inconsistent with the Constitution and suggest the necessary alterations or omissions;

(iii) to remove anomalies and ambiguities brought to light by conflicting decisions in High Courts or otherwise;

(iv) to consider local variations introduced by State Legislation in the concurrent field, with a view to re-introducing and maintaining uniformity;

(v) to consolidate Acts pertaining to the same subject with such technical revision as may be found necessary;

(vi) to examine existing laws in the background of the Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Part IV of the Constitution and to suggest amendments in so far as these laws are inconsistent with these Principles;

(vii) to suggest a central policy in revising the laws;

(viii) to consider the advisibility or need for any fresh legislation to effectuate the Directive Principles; and

(ix) to review the working of the Constitution and suggest any amendments from the point of view of enabling the different authorities under the Constitution more effectively to implement the Directive Principles.

Setting up of Technical Establishment in Afro-Asian Countries

358. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Engineers India Ltd, a public sector firm with foreign collaboration, has set up some technical establishments in some Afro-Asian countries;

(b) if so, the names of such countries;

(c) the work to be undertaken in those countries by the public undertakings;

(d) the extent to which this will enable India in earning foreign exchange; and

(e) the competition which is expected to be faced by Indian goods against foreign developed countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (e). Engineers India Ltd., a Govt. of India Undertaking is mainly concerned with offering technical consultancy services to projects undertaken in other countries, on remuneration. The only foreign assignment they have handled so far is Shiraz Refinery in Iran. In this case, they have performed engineering and procurement services, as sub-contractors to M/S. Snam Progetti of Italy.

Engineers India Ltd. have earned Rs. 5·5 lakhs as remuneration far these services. Besides, equipment valued at Rs. 57 lakhs has been exported from the country to Iran for the project, Engineers India Ltd. are making efforts to win over similar undertakings in other countries.

Production of Leather Garments

359. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the European buyers prefer finished leather garments to leather; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to promote production of leather garments ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the important steps taken in this connection is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government have taken the following steps to promote the production of leather garments :

1. The Government has set up the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather & Leather Manufactures, Kanpur, which imports samples of leather garments from time to time for augmenting export production. These samples are shown to its constituents to have a first hand idea of the type of leather used in the manufacture of these items as well as the type of lining, fashion and stitching thereon.

2. Import of machinery required for production of Garment Leather and Leather Garments under the capital goods scheme is allowed.

3. The Government has established recently Trade Development Authority, which has taken into its ambit production and promotion of export of leather garments of its clientele on micro-level.

4. Industrial units with substantial exports are eligible for preferential consideration in regard to expansion of licensed capacity, technical and managerial assistance for upgrading of quality, licensing of current requirements of maintenance, import of raw material, components and consumable stores from preferred sources of supply etc.

5. 15% import replenishment against export of leather garments.

Scheme for research in Coir Product Potential

360. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initated action to conduct purposeful researches in coir not only to improve the quality and reduce costs but also to exploit its new product potential;

(b) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has recommended a scheme for this purpose costing Rs. 33 lakhs; and

(c) if so, the salient feature of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A full-fledged Research Institute is functioning under the Coir Board and the Government are, at present, examining an elaborate scheme for augmenting the research activities on Coir.

(b) The final Report of the Survey on coir industry undertaken by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has not yet been submitted to the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Loss of Jute Production

361. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the jute production loss amounting to about 295,000 tonnes valued at nearly Rs. 88 crores;

(b) the steps taken by government to avoid this kind of enormous production loss in future; and

(c) the kind of assistance being given to the industry in regard to payment of compensation for forced lay-off ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Apart from a production loss of about 18,500 tonnes of jute goods valued at about Rs. 6·48 crores due to power failure during January-September, 1971, no information is available of any other loss of production.

(b) Government of West Bengal have set up a High Power Committee to undertake a continuous review of this problem. Consumption of electric power is also being regulated during peak hour. This should ensure steadier and equitable distribution of power.

(c) No assistance is being given by Government in this behalf.

Decline in Export of Pepper

362. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the fall in the export of pepper from 19,800 tonnes in 1969-70 to about 17,000 tonnes in 1970-71; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to remove the handicaps in the export of pepper ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) In 1969-70, Indonesian crop was very low and the attractive prices and good demand resulted in higher exports than 1970-71, when the country's production dropped and with a lower carry over stocks and increased domestic demand, the exportable surplus was less.

(b) Agriculture Ministry is taking steps to increase the production.

Shipment of PL-480 Cotton

363. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the assurance given by the American Trade Delegation, which recently visited India, regarding the shipment of the balance quantity of P. L.-480 cotton is being implemented by the U. S. authorities; and

(b) whether the U.S.A. has agreed to India's contention of not accepting the responsibility for payment of carrying charges for the balance quantity of PL-480 cotton ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation has agreed to advise the members of the Shippers Association not to press claims about payment of carrying charges.

Revision of Export Policy for Raw Cotton

364. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Wil the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for revising the export policy for raw cotton;

(b) whether this revision is likely to affect the export of raw cotton; and

(c) the main features of the revised export policy for raw cotton ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). During the current year, export of raw cotton, mainly Bengal Deshi has been allowed to the extent of two lakh bales. This ceiling represents the average annual exports from India during the past five-six years.

The introduction of quantitative ceiling does not materially affect the export trend but provides for adequate quantity for exports leaving balance for possible greater consumption of these varieties of cotton in the country.

Import Licences for Leather Industry

365. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pending licences for the import of machinery for the leather industry;

(b) the number of applications for licences from Tamil Nadu and the number pending with the Government;

(c) the nature of levies that stand in the way of augmenting leather exports; and

(d) whether the delay in the grant of licences for machinery stood in the way of exports ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) 28.

(b) The number of applications from Tamil Nadu pending is eleven.

(c) Nil.

(d) No, Sir.

Exploring of Libyan Markets for Indian Woollens

366. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to diversify the pattern of woollen export to Libya; and

(b) whether the Libyan market for Indian woollen blankets and suitings has been explored ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Market surveys on Libya covering woollen exports including fabrics, hosiery and blankets were made in 1966 by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and in 1969 by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. In addition, in 1969 a delegation from the Wool & Woolens Export Promotion Council visited Libya. Hosiery has been a major item of export to Libya and total exports of woollen hosiery to Libya during 1969-70 and 1970-71 have been of the order of Rs. 48·49 lacs and Rs. 61·55 lacs respectively. Fabrics have a very small market in Libya due to tailoring difficulties and Blankets face severe competition from the East European countries but nevertheless efforts are being made to promote our exports.

Report of Indian Coffee Market Survey Delegation

367. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Coffee Market Survey delegation which visited some European countries has submitted its study tour report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for increasing direct exports of coffee in the light of the recommendations of the Delegations ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

भारत और जापान के बीच व्यापार की नई संभावनाएं

368. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की एकपक्षीय कार्यवाहियों के कारण उत्पन्न डालर संकट के परिणामस्वरूप अमरीका और जापान के बीच तनावों के कारण भारत और जापान के बीच व्यापार की नई संभावनायें उत्पन्न हो गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारत द्वारा इस संबंध में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान प्रवृत्तियों के

आधार पर व्यापार के क्षेत्र में किसी प्रकार की दीर्घावधि संभाव्यताओं की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती। फिर भी स्थिति पर निगरानी रखी जा रही है। मुद्रा संबंधी वर्तमान संकट के होते हुए भी, जापान को अपरम्परागत उत्पादों के भारतीय निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। जापान को भारतीय निर्यात और उसमें अपरम्परागत उत्पादकों का अंश निरन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है।

International Fairs Attended by India during 1971

369. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of International Fairs in which India participated during the year 1971;

(b) the number of officials sent abroad for these fairs; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure incurred for these officials going abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). India participated in 22 International Fairs and organised 2 exclusive Indian Exhibitions abroad. Detailed statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L. T.—986/71]

Indo-Yugoslav Trade Agreement

370. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement was made with Yugoslavia for increasing the trade between the two countries; and

(b) whether the Indo-Yugoslav Commission has contributed in the enlargement of area of agreement and the scope for trade ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No fresh Trade Agreement has recently been signed between India and Yugoslavia for increasing volume of Trade. At the July, 1971 Trade talks of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Commission it was agreed that the current rupee Trade and Payments Agreement would be extended upto 31st December, 1972 and thereafter all payments between the two countries should be made in convertible currencies.

On the basis of the above agreement it has been contended by both the Governments that trade in future could be conducted on more healthy basis.

Complaint by Parcel Porters working at Meerut City Station

371. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Parcel Porters working at Meerut City Station have recently made a complaint to the administration against unnecessary and ill-treatment being meted to them by the supervisory staff of parcel office;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made by the administration into their allegations; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. Certain luggage porters of Meerut City Station complained against the behaviour of the Chief Parcel Clerk,

(b) Yes.

(c) The allegations made against the Chief Parcel Clerk have not been substantiated.

Efficiency of North Eastern Railway

372. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Times of India' of the 12th October, 1971 regarding the low efficiency of the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the efficiency and eliminate the various difficulties faced by passengers on this Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the factual position on the points raised in the News item and the remedial steps taken proposed is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT—987/71.]

Shortfall in Export Targets

373. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the item where export targets could not be fulfilled during the current year; and

(b) the reasons for such shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Since current financial year 1971-72 is still in progress, it is presumed that the information is required in respect of latest completed financial year i.e., 1970-71.

(a) At the start of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Foreign Trade had formulated tentative targets in respect of a few selected export commodities for the Fourth-Plan period. The comparison of these targets relating to the year 1970-71 with the actual exports during the same year showed that mainly in respect of items like jute manufactures, engineering goods, iron and steel, gems and jewellery, leather and leather manufactures (including footwear), cashew kernels, tea and coir manufactures, the export were below the levels of tentative targets.

(b) *Reasons* : A set-back in the exports of *jute manufactures* during 1970-71 was on account of various adverse factors, mainly (i) steep decline in the exports of carpet backing owing to slow down in house construction activities in U. S. A. due to recession, (ii) growing use of synthetics, (iii) keen competition from Pakistan jute goods and (iv) prolonged port strike at Calcutta and some industrial unrest in jute mills. Prospects for exports during 1971-72 are however, considered good.

Exports of engineering goods during 1970-71, though larger than the previous year, were lower than the target because of shortage of steel and certain non-ferrous metals, lack of adequate shipping space and high freight rates. Similarly exports of *Iron and Steel* were affected by factors of shortage and reduced availability for exports. The shortfall in gems and jewellery was mainly the outcome of adverse market conditions abroad particularly in the wake of U. S. recession. Trading conditions in *Leather and Leather manufactures* also remained poor in international markets partly as a result of uncertain monetary conditions in Europe and recession in U. S. A. and partly because of uncertainties in fashion. In regard to cashew kernels, growing competition from Cashew processing units in African countries, uncompetitive prices, and uncertainties about regular supplies of raw-nuts from African countries, have been the important factors in the reduction of exports of cashew kernels from India. A marked decline in the off take of USSR during 1970-71 was also a contributory factor. The lower trend in *coir manufactures* was due to stagnant nature of world demand in respect of these products. There has also been a drop in the consumption of coir yarn by the West European countries. Although exports of *tea* were somewhat lower than the target, the exports showed a marked recovery during 1970-71 over the depressed trade during 1969-70.

Crash Programme for Exports formulated by Engineering Export Promotion Council

374. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Engineering Export Promotion Council have formulated a crash programme for exports; and

(b) the broad features of the programme and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FORLIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Engineering Export Promotion Council made a mid-term review of export performance and launched a crash programme under which the Council proposes to step up the exports of engineering goods to Rs.110 crores during the second half of 1971-72. To achieve this programme, the following steps have been taken by the Council :

(i) Export orders in hand are being expeditiously executed by rendering assistance needed by exporters;

(ii) Efforts are being made to identify the units which have export orders in hand and to provide inputs necessary for fulfilling such orders and additional orders which could be secured on a short term basis;

(iii) Efforts are also being taken by various Governmental Agencies to render assistance to exporters on preferential basis;

(iv) Meetings are being arranged to discuss problems with exporters with a view to find urgent solutions;

(v) Council keep liaison with Governmental authorities concerned with exports to remove possible bottlenecks.

(vi) A Senior Officer of the Council has been deputed to look after and coordinate crash export programme efforts. Government fully support the Crash Programme launched by the Council.

Railway Wagons for Jute Merchants of Assam

375. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that the jute merchants of Assam are experiencing great hardship due to non-availability of Railway wagons there;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the Association of jute merchants; and

(c) the action being taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Jute loading on Northeast Frontier Railway was maintained at a high level of 23,234 metre gauge and 8,652 broad gauge wagons from January to July 1971, as compared to only 18,590 metre gauge and 5,550 broad guage wagons during the same period in 1970. Due to severe floods and breaches resulting in through communications being affected via Garhara and via Farakka routes, there was a severe set back to jute loading during the months of August, September and October, 1971. With restoration of through communications, loading has been progressively stepped up.

New Fare List

376. SHRI PRAVIN SINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether this New Fare List will have to be printed because of the five percent increase in the existing Railway fares to be introduced with effect from the 15th November, 1971;

(b) whether this New Fare List will be ready during the month of November; and

(c) what will be the cost involved in printing the new Fare List ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The exact cost of printing the new fare tables in force from 15-11-1971 will be known only after the work of printing is completed. However, the estimated cost of printing is Rs. 20,000.

Punctuality Schedule of Local Trains

377. SHRI PRAVIN SINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether punctuality schedule of several local trains running in many parts of the country is maintained by lengthening their running time;

(b) if so, whether it will not affect the local train passengers wishing to get connections of several mail trains and fast trains; and

(c) whether the punctuality schedule cannot be maintained without giving more Running Time ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (c). No, the running time is determined by the speed, halts both traffic and operational, facilities at terminals and the restrictions on speed necessitated by engineering works.

(b) Does not arise,

Speeding up of Rajdhani Express and other De-Luxe Trains

378. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps were taken after experimental running, for shortening the duration of the movement of Rajdhani Express and other De-Luxe trains;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the decision of the Railway Board regarding fast running of the above trains;

(c) whether such fast running of the above trains would have facilitated improved movements of other trains and goods trains; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Steps have been taken to shorten the journey time of the Rajdhani Express, but not of other De-Luxe trains except 15/16 Madras-New Delhi A. C. Express which has been speeded up by 2 hours and 45 mts. in each direction. From 1-11-71, Rajdhani Express takes less than 17 hours as against $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours before. The rakes of other De-Luxe trains are not yet fit for running at high speed.

(b) Board's decisions have been fully implemented.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Extension of Broad Gauge Line from Samastipur to Raxaul

379. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA ; Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the survey for extending the broad gauge line from Samastipur to Raxaul has by now, been completed;

(b) if so, the results thereof and the decision thereon;

(c) whether in undertaking survey, the situation of military aerodrome near Darbhanga Junction and the running of three railway lines from Darbhanga to the Nepalese border viz., to Nirmali, Jainagar and Raxaul, and also Darbhanga being the most populous District, have been taken into consideration; and

(d) whether it is proposed to link Samastipur-Raxaul *via* Darbhanga with broad gauge ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and

(b). The surveys have been completed and the reports are under examination. The estimated costs via Muzaffarpur (182 Kms.) and via Darbhanga (188 Kms.) will be Rs. 10·91 crores and Rs. 14·06 crores respectively, giving a return of 3·95% and 0·5%.

(c) Yes.

(d) A decision will be taken after the examination of the survey reports is completed.

Survey of Kelo River for Construction of Kelo Dam

380. SHRI UMED SINGH RATHIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted for the construction of Kelo Dam project on Kelo river near the village Urdana in Raigarh district in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the date on which this survey was conducted as also the estimated expenditure;

(c) the acreage of land to be irrigated after the completion of the project and the area which would go under water as well as the number of villages likely to be inundated; and

(d) whether the price of the land has already been paid by the Central Government to those farmers whose land would be inundated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (d). No proposal for any such scheme has been received so far by the Central Water and Power Commission from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

रायगढ़ में सरिया नाला पर बांध का निर्माण

381. **श्री उमेद सिंह राठिया** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के रायगढ़ जिले की धर्मजयगढ़ तहसील में सरिया नाले पर बांध बनाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया था और यदि हां, तो यह सर्वेक्षण कब किया गया था;

(ख) इस परियोजना पर होने वाला अनुमानित व्यय कितना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि धर्मजयगढ़ में धर्मजयगढ़ कालोनी, वायमी कालोनी तथा दुर्गापुर कालोनी में शरणार्थी बसाये गये है तथा उन्हे खेतो के लिए भूमि आबंटित की गई है और केन्द्र सरकार ने उन्हें यह आश्वासन दिया है कि सरिया नाला पर बांध बनाया जाएगा और उनकी आबंटित भूमि को दुहरी फसल योग्य बनाकर तथा उसमें रबी और खरीफ की फसलें उगाकर उनकी दशा में सुधार किया जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या उक्त निर्माण-कार्य चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पूरा हो जायेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (घ). केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से ऐसी किसी स्कीम का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

New Railway Line from Dahod to Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh

382. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few years ago there was a proposal to lay a Railway line from Dahod to Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing that proposal so far;

(c) the time by which Government propose to construct the said Railway line in view of the industrial importance of Khargone (forest products); and

(d) in case the said proposal has been dropped, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Cancellation of Train Services between Bhusawal and Itarsi (Central Railway)

383. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the frequent cancellation of local passenger trains services on Central Railway Zone recently, specially between Bhusawal and Itarsi,

(b) if so, the reasons for the cancellations;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to run local passenger trains between Bhusawal and Itarsi; and

(d) if so, the time by which the passenger trains would be put into service ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). There has been no frequent cancellation of local trains on the Central Railway. A pair of Passenger trains e.g., 349 Dn/350 Up running between Bhusawal and Itarsi was, however, cancelled in August, 1968. The cancellation of this service occasioned initially owing to pressure on the limited section capacity in the wake of diversion of Western Railway trains following floods/breaches on Delhi-Bombay (Western Railway) route, has continued on account of lack of adequate traffic justification. Steps by way of granting stoppages of Express trains at comparatively important stations on Bhusawal-Itarsi section and a major revision in the train timings on this section, have been taken to cater to the needs of public who were formerly travelling by the cancelled 349 Dn/350 Up Passenger.

(c) and (d). As indicated, steps have since been taken to provide satisfactory rail travel facilities to the extent feasible on Bhusawal-Itarsi section. A close watch continues to be kept on the trends of traffic on this section and as and when the conditions warrant, introduction of an additional passenger train between Bhusawal-Itarsi will be duly considered.

Increase in Incident of Crimes in Bhusawal Division (Central Railway)

384. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of crimes is increasing in Bhusawal Division in Central Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to arrest the increasing trend of crimes ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There is a slight increase in the incidence of crimes during the year in comparison to previous years.

(b) Due to failure of the monsoon resulting in unemployment and acute scarcity in the region.

(c) The following preventive measures are being taken :

(i) Goods trains are being escorted by the R. P. F. in the affected sections.

(ii) The important night passenger trains are being escorted by the R. P. F. and armed Police parties are posted at important stations.

(iii) Surveillance over the criminals is being maintained.

(iv) Armed R. P. F. staff are deployed in the affected yards and sections.

Conversion of Metre Gauge Lines into Broad Gauge in Central Railway Zone

385. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have drawn up a perspective plan for the conversion of metre gauge tracks into broad gauge in the Central Railway Zone; and

(b) the estimated cost of the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) None of the sections included in the perspective plan prepared by the Railway Ministry for conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge, fall on the Central Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

Controlled Varieties of Cloth for Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and NEFA

386. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Agents for controlled varieties of cloth for Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and NEFA;

(b) the quantities of controlled varieties of cloth allocated to each of these agents in 1971; and

(c) he quantities lifted to Assam by each agent for Assam during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Since there is no statutory control on distribution of cloth the mills are free to sell cloth to the dealers/agents of their choice, whose names are not within the knowledge of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Minimum Price of Rubber

387. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADL be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly average level of prices of rubber ever since the minimum price was announced; and

(b) whether Government have suggested to the State Trading Corporation to step up their purchase of rubber substantially in order to maintain the minimum price ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI I. N. MISHRA) : (a) A statement containing the required information is attached.

(b) In October, 1970, State Trading Corporation was directed to undertake purchase of rubber upto 2,000 tonnes. This has since been stepped upto 8,000 tonnes to maintain prices. Recently the Kerala State Government has been granted a loan of Rs. 2·50 crores for purchase of rubber from small growers in addition to STC's purchases.

Statement

The reported monthly average price of lot rubber comprising RMA III, IV and V is as under :

Month	*Average price per quintal*
	Rs.
12th to 30th September, 70	472·00
October, 1970	470·00
November, 1970	482·00
December, 1970	473·00
January, 1971	477·00
February, 1971	468·00
March, 1971	463·00
April, 1971	453·00
May, 1971	445·00
June, 1971	436·00
July, 1971	435·00
August, 1971	414·00
September, 1971	384·00
October, 1971	401·00
November (upto 12-11-1971)	400·00

Take over of Vijaya Mohini Mills Ltd., Trivandrum and Parvathi Mills Ltd., Quilon

388. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals have been received from the Government of Kerala regarding taking over and reopening of the Vijaya Mohini Mills Ltd., Trivandrum and Parvathi Mills Ltd., Quilon;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government for taking over and reopening of these two mills ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala suggested investigation into the affairs of these two mills, under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. They also suggested take over the managements of these mills, under the aforesaid Act, if Investigation Committee came to such a conclusion.

(c) An Investigation Committee, under the aforesaid Act, has already been appointed to enquire into the affairs of both the mills. The reports of the Committee are still awaited. However, both the undertakings are reported to be working at present.

Availability of Water for Crop under Major Irrigation Pro jects in Punjab

389. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that as indicated in a recent study made in Punjab, less than 40 percent of the water let out at the canal head under major irrigation projects is available for crop, the balance being lost or wasted; and

(b) the steps proposed to remedy this situation and secure optimum utilisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). There are losses in the Canal System and cultivator's water courses through absorption and evaporation etc. These losses are unavoidable and are considerable when the Canal System and water courses are unlined.

The remedy to reduce these losses lies in lining of the irrigation channels for which the State Governments have been advised.

Report of the Law Commission on the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

390. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission has submitted to Government its report dealing with the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated in accordance with the said Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Law Commission has suggested to delete clauses (a) & (b) of Article 133 (1) of the Constitution because ordinary litigation should end at the High Court stage and only exception circumstances would justify recourse to the Supreme Court.

(c) Necessary steps in this regard would be taken after the recommendations of the Law Commission have been examined by the Government.

Representation for introduction of a direct Express Train between Katpadi and Secunderabad

391. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been made to him for through-coach service with sleeper facility and for introduction of a direct Express train between Katpadi and Secunderabad; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal has been examined but has not been found justified due to meagre offering of through traffic.

Change in the Structure of Railway Board

392. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to certain structural changes in the set-up of the Railway Board according to the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission, there are lot of transfers/postings of officers from the Railway Board of various Zonal Railways and vice versa; and

(b) the number of posts of officers surrendered/created on this account and the number of officers reverted/promoted in consequence in various Departments ?

THE MINISTRR OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding set-up of the Railway Board are still under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Stoppage of Express/Mail trains at Manikpur Railway Station (North Eastern Railway)

393. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Express/Mail trains stop at the Railway Station Manikpur in District Gonda on North Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of trains other than Express and Mail, passing through Manikpur Railway Station;

(c) the average daily earnings per Express and Mail train that stops at the Railway Station Manikpur; and

(d) the average daily earnings of the only Express train which stops at Jerwal Road Station on the North Eastern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. Out of 4 Mail/Express trains running each way on the section, three trains in the Down and to in the Up direction are scheduled to stop at Manikapur Junction.

(b) Five trains each way, all of which are scheduled to stop at Manikapur Junction.

(c) Average daily earnings per Mail/Express train stopping at Manikapur is Rs. 271/-.

(d) Two Express trains stop at Jarwal Road station daily. Average daily earnings per Express train stopping at this station is Rs. 298.

Speeding up of Trains

394. SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to increase the speed of different trains in the country; and

(b) if so, the extra expenses incurred on the track ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) With effect from 1-11-71, the maximum permissible speed of 1 Up/2 Dn. Howrah-Kalka Mail batween Howrah and Delhi, 1 Dn/2 Up Bombay VT-Howrah (via Nagpur) Mail, 3 Dn/4 Up Frontier Mail between Bombay and Delhi and 15 Dn/ 16 Up Madras-New Delhi G. T./A. C. Express has been increased from 100 Kmph to 110 Kmph and that of 101 Up/102 Dn. Howrah New Delhi Rajdhani Express from 120 Kmph to 130 Kmph. No extra expenditure has been incurred on track for this purpose.

Imposition of ban on giving assignments to retired judges

395. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for the imposition of a ban on giving any assignment or appointment of any retired judge of Supreme Court or High Courts;

(b) if not, whether Government are considering any such proposal on its own; and

(c) the number of retired judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts who have been given any assignment or appointment by the Central Government during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):(a) No, Sir.

(b) Government are not considering any such proposal.

(c) During the period from 1st August, 1967 to 31st July, 1970 the services of 36 retired Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts were utilised by the Government of India on various assignments. Information for the period after 31st July, 1970 is not readily available.

Difficulties experienced by Coffee Growers due to large harvest

396. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that as a result of large quantity of Coffee harvested during the current Coffee season 1970-71 many difficulties have been experienced by the growers;

(b) whether considerable quantity of coffee remains still to be sold after fufilling export quota fixed by the Coffee Board; and

(c) what urgent action Government are taking to tackle the problem of Coffee growers ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). As a result of the bumper coffee crop in 1970-71, the planters may experience difficulties regarding payments on coffee delivered by them to the Coffee Board. The payments made and arranged to be made so far on this crop amount to Rs. 3 per point as against the basic reserve price of Rs. 3/10 per point. Out of a total quantity of 1,09,251 tonnes received into the pool from this crop, 69,775 tonnes have already been disposed of as on 1st Novermber, 1971 leaving a balance stock of 39,476 tonnes. Out of this balance stock, a quantity of 15,376 tonnes is yet to be sold for export against an allocation of 53,000 tonnes fixed for export by the Board. It is proposed that the balance of 23,740 tonnes will be utilised for releases in internal market during November and December, 1971 and for carry-over to 1972.

Completion of Patratu Thermal Power Project

397. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first phase of the Patratu Thermal Power Project in Hazaribagh has been completed; and

(b) if so, whether the total power produced will help Bihar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Four 50MW each and one 100 MW generating units out of 400 MW comprising the first phase of Patratu Thermal Power Station have been commissoned. The sixth generating unit of 100 MW is under erection and is likely to be commissioned during the current year.

(b) The Project would add 400 MW of installed capacity to the Grid and will feed about 2,000 million Kwh annually into the Bihar Grid which would be of considerable help in meeting demands of industry, agriculture and other loads in the State.

Finalisation of cost of production of Coffee

398. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of production figures finalised by the Coffee Board and sent to Government are still pending acceptance since November, 1970;

(b) whether this has resulted in the Coffee Board being unable to fix the minimum release price for the coming season crop expected in December, 1971; and

(c) whether Government propose to take immidate action to finalise the cost of production ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pending decision by Government Coffee Board is continuing the minimum release price of Rs. 3·10 per point.

(c) The matter is under active consideration.

Orissa Hit by Tidal Waves

399. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any warning had been given to the coastal areas of Orissa regarding the tidal waves which hit those areas on the 29th October, 1971; and

(b) if so, the nature of loss suffered and the help given to Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The India Meteorological Department issued warning of a cyclonic storm expected to affect the coastal districts of West Bengal and North Orissa by high priority telegram to the Chief Secretary, Orissa Government and the district Collectors of Balasore and Cuttack at 12 20 Hours (Indian Standard Time) on October 29 and to All India Radio Cuttack and Sambalpur at 16·30 hours (Indian Standard Time) on October 29.

(b) The assessment of the damage caused by the Cyclone is being done by the State Government. According to latest report from the State Government, the population affected is 59 lakhs in 8,540 villages. 9,658 human lives and 50,000 cattle have been lost. About 4 lakh houses have been damaged.

The Army helped in the relief operations. The Central Government sent some planes for air dropping of food for the areas not accessible by roads. An amount of Rs. 2 crores has been sanctioned by the Central Government for immediate relief measures. A sum of Rs. 3 crores has also been sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture for providing loan to agriculturists for purchase of fertilizers and seeds.

Committee of Experts on desirability of Bansagar Project

400. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has appointed a Committee of Experts to find out the desirability of Bansagar Project;

(b) whether there is great resentment in Bihar with regard to the decision of Madhya Pradesh Government to construct Bansagar Project across the river Sone; and

(c) whether the Central Government intend to ask the Madhya Pradesh Government to await the report of the Committee of experts in order to avert bitterness between the two sister States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KURREL) : (a) and (b). Pursuant to the discussion on the Bansagar Project held on 1st Ausust 1971 amongst the Chief Ministers of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, a technical Committee comprising the Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission and the Chief Engineers of the three States is working out details for further consideration by the Chief Ministers. This technical Committee has not yet completed its work.

(c) The Bansagar Project has not been so far accepted by the Centre for inclusion in the developmental plans of Madhya Pradesh. As indicated above, efforts are being made to evolve proposals which might be acceptable to all the States.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PRICE RISE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर माननीय वित्त-मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और उन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

> "बढ़ते हुए मूल्य, विशेषकर आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बढ़ते हुए मूल्य, जिन का कि निश्चित आय वाले तथा निम्न आय वाले वर्गों पर कुप्रभाव पड़ता है।"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I share the anxiety of the Hon. House regarding increase in the prices of essential commodities in the recent months and the hardships caused to the people belonging particularly to the lower income and fixed income groups. Several factors like large influx of refugees from Bangla Desh, widespread floods and droughts in various States and also to some extent the levies imposed in the last Budget have contributed to the price increase in the recent months. As a result, between end-May and end-October, 1971, the Wholesale Price Index rose by 4·1% while the Consumer Price Index moved up from 224 in May 1971 to 238 in September 1971. As compared to the position a year ago, the general index of wholesale prices has shown a rise of 4·9 per cent. However, the Wholesale Price Index shows a decline in the month of October.

It is a matter of some satisfaction that the price increase in food articles over the year has been moderate and the buffer stock of foodgrains with the Government is of the order of 7·5 million tonnes. In the case of pulses, production has not been keeping up with the demand. The prices of oilseeds and edible oils have also risen in this period but their level is lower than what it was last year. Price of gur has risen due to lower production last year. Anticipations of lower sugar production in 1971-72 consequent on a decline in the acreage under sugarcane, account for an increase in sugar prices. In the case of other consumer goods, raw material shortage has been the principal factor for the rise in prices. The cotton crop although better than last year, is still not sufficient for our requirements.

During the slack season (April to October), seasonal factors become operative and

general up trend in prices is a usual phenomenon. As I have observed earlier, this year the seasonal pressure has been aggravated by a number of additional factors. Government have taken several steps to check the increase in prices. The textile mills have been asked to increase their production of controlled cloth and in order to prevent malpractices in the sale of such cloth, Government have also issued orders that the consumer price should be marked on every metre length of controlled cloth. To keep the cotton price in check, considerable imports of cotton are also being resorted to. Raw materials other than cotton which are in short supply are edible oils and certain varieties of steel, both of which are being imported in substantial quantities. Apart from credit control and direct physical control over a number of commodities, steps have recently been taken to check speculative activities through amendment of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act and forward trading, including trading in non-transferable specific delivery contracts in edible oils and oilseeds, has been suspended and future trading in gur has been banned. To meet the increased expenditure on refugees, steps are being taken to restrict non-Plan Expenditure, both at the Centre and in the States, and to raise additional resources. In a recent Conference of the Chief Ministers, the question of additional mobilisation of resources by the States to meet the extra expenditure on refugees was also discussed and as a result several State Governments as also the Central Government have taken measures in that direction. Major foodgrains are being sold at fixed prices through a network of fair price shops in the country and the States have been advised to further strengthen the public distribution system. In view of the rising trend in sugar prices, the availability of bank credit to sugar mills and trade has been further curtailed in August, 1971. The validity period of release orders was reduced from 45 to 30 days and the sale of sugar by factories to registered dealers and stocking of sugar by traders has also been restricted. Long-term measures to increase the productivity and yield of commercial crops are also being pursued vigorously, and steps are being taken to step up the production of oilseeds, raw cotton and pulses. Research activities for developing new strains and hybrid seeds are being intensified. It is hoped that these measures will have a perceptible impact on the price level in the coming months.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह स्वीकार किया है कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है। उन्होंने वृद्धि के केवल थोक मूल्य दिये हैं जोकि हरदम फुटकर मूल्यों की तुलना में कम होते है। कल राज्य सभा में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने एक वक्तव्य सभा-पटल पर रखा था, जिस का अध्ययन करने के बाद पता लगता हैं कि अलग-अलग चीजों के दामों में जो वृद्धि हुई है वह असाधारण है और उस वृद्धि का कोई तर्कसंगत कारण न तो सरकार ने इस वक्तव्य में दिया है और न देश की जनता के सामने रखा गया है। उदाहरण के लिये मई, 1971 की तुलना में अक्तूबर, 1971 में ज्वार के दाम 10·7 प्रतिशत बढ़ गये। इसी बीच में दालों के दाम 23·1 प्रतिशत बढ़ गये, गुड़ के दाम 22·2 प्रतिशत, रा-काटन के दाम 13·4 प्रतिशत, काटन यार्न 10·8 प्रतिशत और एलूमिनियम यूटेन्सिल्ज, जो गरीब आदमियों के काम में आता है, उन के दामों में भी 10·2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। यह सब मैं आम आदमियों के काम मे आने वाली चीजों के बारे में बतला रहा हूं। मैं चाहूँगा कि जब मूल्य वृद्धि के आंकड़े एकत्र किये जाते हैं तो फुटकर मूल्यों का भी हिसाब लगाना चाहिये, क्योंकि आम आदमी थोक में चीजें नही खरीदता, उसे फुटकर व्यापारियों की दया पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है।

मूल्य वृद्धि के जो कारण दिये गये हैं उन में मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा दुःख हुआ कि सरकार पूर्वी बंगाल से आने वाले शरणार्थियों को भी मूल्य वृद्धि के लिये उत्तरदायी ठहरा रही है। एक करोड़ लोगों के आने के कारण जो आर्थिक स्थिति पर बोझ पड़ा है वह स्पष्ट है लेकिन

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मूल्यो की वृद्धि प्रारम्भ हुई जब आम बजट मे आम आदमी के काम मे आने वाली चीजो पर टैक्स लगाए गये और घाटे का बहुत बडा भाग छोड दिया गया। उस समय सरकारी प्रवक्ताओ ने कहा था कि मूल्यो म मामूली वृद्धि मार्जिनल इफ्रीज होगी। क्या वित्त मन्त्री कहेगे कि यह वृद्धि मामूली है ? इस वक्तव्य मे भी कहा जा रहा है .

> "It is a matter of some satisfaction that the price increase in food articles over the year has been moderate..."

ज्वार के दाम बढ गए वह माडरेट है ? खाने की चीजो के दाम बढे वह माडरेट है ? मै जानना चाहता हू माडरेट और हाई मे कौन विभाजक रेखा है ? पहले जो वृद्धि हुई थी वह मार्जिनल थी और अब माडरेट है ? आम आदमी पर कितना बोझा पड रहा है ? और अनाज के दाम बढने का तो कोई औचित्य ही नही है। फसल अच्छी हुई है। किसान को शिकायत है उस उसकी मेहनत का पूरा पैसा नही मिल रहा है और उपभोक्ता को अधिक दामो पर अनाज खरीदना पड रहा है। वित्त-मन्त्री महोदय इस अन्तर्विरोध को किस तरह से हल करते है ? यहा सन्तोष प्रकट किया जा रहा है कि स्थिति बडी माडरेट है। इसमे कहा गया है

> 'It is a matter of some satisfaction. ."

ऊपर के परिच्छेद म कहते है कि मूल्यो मे वृद्धि हुई है, चिन्ता की बात है और नीचे कहते है कि कम वृद्धि हुई है, सतोष की बात है—यह आपका वक्तव्य है। आप कैसे सतोष प्रकट कर सकते है ?

इसके साथ ही वित्त मन्त्री महोदय स्वीकार करेगे कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन मे कमी हो जाने, योजना के भौतिक लक्ष्यो के पूरा न होने—मुझे खुशी है कि योजना मन्त्री सदन मे मौजूद है—राज्य सरकारो द्वारा रिजर्व बैंक से 9 सौ करोड रुपए का ओवर ड्राफट करने, किसी प्रकार के वित्तीय अनुशासन मे न रहने, सरकारी खर्चे मे कमी करने म शासन की विफलता और इन स्थितियो के लिए पूर्वी बगाल के लोगो को दोषी ठहराना, यह समझ मे नही आता है।

क्या राज्य सरकारे वित्त मत्री के इस आदेश को मानने के लिए तैयार है कि अब वे रिजर्व बैंक से ओवर ड्राफ्ट नही करेंगी ? अभी मुख्य मत्रियो का सम्मेलन हुआ था, क्या आप मुख्य मत्रियो को इस बात के लिए तैयार कर सके कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो म जो सम्पन्नता आई है जिसका लाभ बडे किसानो को मिला है उनको भी राष्ट्रीय समृद्धि मे कुछ हिस्सा बटाना चाहिए, सरकारी कोष मे कुछ धन देना चाहिए—क्या बड़े किसानो पर टैक्स लगाने के लिए राज्य सरकारो को आप तैयार कर सके ? इन विफलताओ के लिए पूर्व बगाल के विस्थापितो को दोष देना अपनी विफलताओ पर परदा डालना है।

मै जानना चाहता हूँ मूल्यो को स्थिर करने के लिए आदेश जारी करने के अलावा और क्या किया गया ? यह सारा वक्तव्य ही आदेशो से भरा हुआ है कि हमने कपड़ा मिल मालिको को आदेश दे दिया है कि दाम न बढने पायें लेकिन दाम बढ रहे है, हमने चीनी मिल मालिको को आदेश दे दिया है कि दाम न बढने पाये लेकिन दाम बढ रहे है—क्या किंग केन्यूट की तरह से आदेश देकर दामो की बढ़ती हुई लहर को वित्त मंत्री रोक सकते है ?

गन्ने के दाम कम तय किए गए है किसानों ने गन्ना कम बोया है और अगले साल चीनी कम होगी, इस बात का डर है इसलिए चीनी का संग्रह किया जा रहा है।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : आप सोशलिस्ट पालिसीज को स्वीकार कर लीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, इनको तो एक ही राग अलापना है, वह जन्तर मन्तर मे जा करके अलापें। (व्यवधान)

श्री के० डी० मालवीय (डुमरियागंज) : मै भी इस बात मे इत्तफाक करता हूँ कि सोशलिस्ट एकोनामी को आप स्वीकार करलें तो समस्यायें हल हो सकती हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने स्वीकार किया है तभी तो वह हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष जी, केवल आदेशों से सद्भावनाओं से या चिन्ता प्रकट करने से मूल्यों की वृद्धि रुकेगी नही। मै जानना चाहता हूं क्या सरकार चीनी पर पार्शल कन्ट्रोल लागू करने के लिए तैयार है? चुनाव के पहले पार्शल कन्ट्रोल लगा हुआ था। जो खुले बाजार में चीनी खरीदना चाहते थे वह खरीद सकते थे लेकिन आम आदमी को विश्चित मूल्य पर राशन की दूकान पर चीनी मिलती थी। हमारे विरोध के बावजूद भी वह कन्ट्रोल खत्म कर दिया गया और अब आम आदमी को दो रुपए तीस पैसे किलो चीनी खरीदनी पड़ रही है।—(व्यवधान) मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम सारे देश में उचित मूल्य की दूकानें खोलना चाहते है लेकिन वे स्वीकार करेंगे कि दूकानों की संख्या पर्याप्त नही है और उनपर अच्छा माल नहीं मिलता है। उदाहरण के लिए गेहूं बाजार में 75 रु० क्विंटल बहुत अच्छा बिक रहा है लेकिन दिल्ली मे राशन की दूकान पर जाइये तो गेहूं अच्छा नही है। बाजार में आटा खरीदिए तो एक रुपया दस पैसे किलो मिलता है।

देश में संकट की स्थिति है, मूल्य स्थिर रहने चाहिए। अनापशनाप मुनाफे की मनोवृत्ति को निरुत्साहित करना आवश्यक है। क्या वित्त मंत्री इस सदन के सामने ऐसी योजना रख सकते हैं कि देश में आम आदमी के काम में आने वाली चीजें जैसे अनाज, दाल, खाने का तेल, मिट्टी का तेल, मोटा कपड़ा और थोड़ी सी चीनी उचित मूल्य पर हर नागरिक को मिलेगी? यदि वित्त मंत्री इस तरह की गारन्टी दे सकते हैं तो फिर देश में आज के संकट की स्थिति में भी लोगों को बढते हुए मूल्यों के गहवर में से निकलने के लिए प्रेरित कर सकते है और हर किसी सकट का सामना करने के लिए लोग तैयार हो सकते है। वक्तव्य में जितने भी उपाय सुझाए गए है वह दूरगामी हैं। सभी स्वीकार करेंगे कि जब तक उत्पादन में वृद्धि नही होगी, कच्चे माल का आयात जारी रहेगा, औद्योगिक विकास नहीं बढेगा तब तक दाम स्थिर नही होगे लेकिन मै जानना चाहता हूँ क्या दूरगामी और तात्कालिक, लांग टर्म और शार्ट टर्म किस तरह के उपाय इन्होंने अपनाने का प्रयत्न किया है? अगर किया है तो वह शार्ट टर्म उपायों के बारे में सदन को विश्वास में लें और केवल यह न कहें कि दाम बढ़ रहे है, हमें चिन्ता है क्योंकि चिन्ता मात्र से आम आदमी की चिन्ता कम होने वाली नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : वाजपेयी जी ने भी मेरे साथ चिन्ता ही प्रकट की है जबकि मैं समझता था वे कुछ सुझाव भी देंगे।

As he very rightly says, when we consider the question of rising prices, naturally we have to go into the basic causes of price rise. Some of the causes are of a long term nature and the solutions will also have to be of a long term nature.

For example, we have mentioned the inflationary trends. It is the basic cause of the price rise. Then we have mentioned the Bangla refugees. We have not tried to put the entire blame on the Bangla Desh refugees. But the fact of life is that nearly a crore of people are here and their requirements are also to be met.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Why did you import a car for Rs. 6 lakhs ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Do not divert the attention now. It may be relevant in some other context. I am now dealing with the problem of prices. When the problem of the refugees was mentioned, it was not with a view to find a scapegoat. But it was one of the factors which have strengthened the inflationary trends which were already there.

Then we have mentioned about production. There are basic raw meterials needed for industrial production. Production of agricultural commodities like cotton and oilseeds is certainly most important. When there is some sort of a constraint on production certainly it affects the prices. We have to import and we have undertaken an import programme for these raw materials. This is an aspect which should affect the prices ultimately. The long term effects are important.

He says : You cannot order prices to stay still, just as King Canute could not order the waves of the sea to stop. I cannot do that; yet he expects me to do that. The Finance Minister or for that matter any administration can take certain corrective measures to see that ultimately they result in the stabilsation of prices. Certain immediate steps no doubt become necessary and I have explained what immediate steps were taken.

For example, he mentioned the rise in the price of *jowar*. He must have known the reason. *Jowar* is produced in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Unfortunately, these very States are affected by famine conditions It has had its impact on production which has affected the price of *jowar*. Practically the whole of the rabi crop, and in some States the kharif crop, was affected. If the next crop is somewhat better, possibly things may improve in the case of *jowar*.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Have the prices of cotton gone down in Maharashtra ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : It is an anomaly.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is a good thing I should say. On the one side you ask me to stabilise the prices, on the other you say the prices are going down. It is good that prices are going down, but they should not be depressed artifically I quite agree, because the growers also should get a reasonable price. That objective also we should not lose sight of. At the same time, artificial pushing up of prices also is not good. Ultimately in the artificial pushing up of prices, the advantage is taken by the middlemen, the speculator. For restricting speculative activity we will also take recourse to some sort of credit planning. We have taken some steps to see that credit facilities in these particular fields are made available in a mere selective manner. That also will ultimately affect the prices. Some of these steps we have taken and are taking, and we have to wait for their results. Some of the things are against us, and we are trying to fight with them.

He mentioned the question of the overdrafts of the States. The Planning Minister and myself had discussions with nine or ten States which are mainly responsible for these overdraft difficulties in the country. They explained their difficulties, and we tried to explain our difficulties to them. As you know, in this country politically you just cannot order the States about or declare non-co-operation with the States. These things ultimately have to be evolved after discussions and deliberations, evolving a certain concensus. I cannot be a drill master giving them orders of quick march or to move left or right. They have got their problems. I have to sit with them, understand them, but ultimately we are trying to evolve a policy, and we would try to see that that policy is accepted by the States.

He asked whether we have succeeded in our efforts in making the States accept the principle of levying tax on agricultural income. Of course, they have not accepted the specific proposal that we had made to them to hand over the right of levying tax to the Centre, but the general feeling which they

expressed was that they are willing to tax the agricultural sector. On that point they have agreed and they have agreed also to make further efforts in resources mobilisation.

There is formal control on a large number of things like electric wires, cables, aluminium and its manufactures, synthetic rubber, vanaspati, cement, motor car, agricultural tractor, drugs, kerosene oil etc.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : If there is control on the price of kerosene oil, why has the price gone up ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am coming to that. There I want his co-operation. Really speaking, there the culprit is this middlemen and the anti-social elements of the traders' class on which you may have some influence. Please help me there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : At the time of the elections he had all the influence, and now I have influence.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Possibly you may have influence. I am pleading with you, I am not accusing you. There are anti-social elements, certain irrational forces, speculative elements in society. These will have to be controlled, but merely passing an Act does not work. I have mentioned it before that there is necessity of some sort of consumers' resistance movement in this country.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : And gherao also.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am not for gherao. Without gherao also there can be a consumers' resistance movement, if it is properly organised. I would expect co-operation from the hon. Members.

In saying that in certain sectors the rise was not high, there was no sense of satisfaction at all.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Then why express satisfaction ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If you do not want that word, if you are so angry with it, scratch it, but it is a manner of saying something.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : It is a figure of speech.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is a figure of speech, I am very glad.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What a figure ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sometimes the figure of speech is coming to my help ! I am very glad about it. So, it is not true that we are not looking into it. The question is very ticklish and the solutions are not easy. It will require sustained efforts and sustained cooperation from hon. Members. Particularly in the present crisis, merely to make it as a bogey for starting an agitation is not going to help either the consumer or the political parties or the country as a whole.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I referred to the abnormal increase in the sugar prices, what stands in the way of Government introducing partial control ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I will have to consult my colleagues in the Agriculture Ministry about it, but I will tell you what led to decontrol. There was a time when there was not only surplus of sugar but also surplus of stocks. It was a very heavy drag on the credit system. So, decontrol was thought of. Whether partial or full control is necessary is a matter for further examination. I cannot straightway say yes or no.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : The more this question is discussed, the more it becomes clear that it is too ticklish and serious a question to be disposed of by way of a calling attention motion. We have given notices for a discussion on this matter. I hope, Sir, during this session you will give us an opportunity to discuss it at greater length, because it cannot be dealt with so briefly.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

As far as this statement is concerned and this analysis of index figures, etc., I do not attach very great importance to it. Even a paper like *Statesman* today comes out with the heading "Paradox of High Prices and Low Index". When the whole country knows that prices are rising, the index figures are going down. The jugglery of index figures and the method of compilation, we know.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : But the index figures are quoted against me !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Unfortunately, there is no other yardstick by which one can go.

During this brief discussion, I want to highlight one aspect. It is not merely a question of hardship for the commonpeople that is involved of course, that is exercising the minds of all of us but the entire economy of the country is being distorted by this galloping monster of inflation and deficit financing, which is leading to price rise. We are now meeting at a time when there is a grave emergency on the borders. At a moment like this, however important the front may be, the rear is equally important. As my friend Mr. Vajpayee said, we have to think of short-term, emergent, measures also in this emergency, apart from long-term measures, which are, of course, necessary. Otherwise, you cannot defend your country and fight a war in the front, if the rear is going to collapse. I hope he will consider this when he replies. At the time of presentation of the last budget a few months ago by the Finance Minister members from all sections of the House, including many from the other side, had expressed their apprehension that this large number of indirect taxes and imposts will lead to a general increase in the price level again.

At that time the Finance Minister had assured us that since he had not placed any new burdens on those commodities which are essential for the use of the common man, there is no reason why the prices should go up. After a few weeks, when the prices had suddenly begun to rise, we read in the press —at that time Parliament was in recess— that when a press man had asked him how it is happening, he was quoted in the press as saying "I have been let down by the traders and the business community." After a few more days he was quoted again, either in a speech or in a statement, saying that the only solution is for the people to develop consumer resistance. That means that Government cannot do anything, which is a confession of bankruptcy or defeat. He said that it is for the public and the consumers to organise resistance against these unscrupulous profiteers, speculators, hoarders, and so on. I am not discussing that here because that cannot be done here; it has to be done outside. I am also quite sure that it can be done outside with the co-operation of the people, provided government give an assurance to the people of this country that when they seriously take up resistance against profiteers and hoarders the police will not come to the rescue of the hoarders and act against the people.

This evening in this city of Delhi, and in other cities also, the trade unions and workers will be organising an indirect form of resistance, not to the traders but to the venerable institution which finances these people and allows them to go on indulging in speculation and hoarding, that is, the Reserve Bank of India. Demonstrations are going to take place this very evening demanding a change in the credit policy. I will remind the hon. Minister that his own Economic Survey of last year, which is quite cautious in a way when it describes the situation, had this to say on page 44 :

> "Irrespective of selective credit and administrative controls where supplies are constricted, a general increase in credit is bound to leave some influence on prices."

It is very cautiously worded.

> "Besides in a situation marked by excess demand, the exercise of group or monopoly power, of which speculative activity is a manifestation, cannot but gain a certain ascendancy."

This is what your own Economic Survey has said on page 44 last year. This is sufficient warning and acceptance of the basic cause of the malady. It is not simply a case of production not increasing, as Shri Vajpayee has said. Even if the production increases the prices may not go down. The whole paradox and contradiction of the present economic system not only in this country but in other countries where a similar system exists is that high production does not necessarily ensure cheaper goods to the people. In fact, when production goes up there are vested interests involved who prefer to see that production is kept down, artificially curtailed and restricted, supplies are restricted, so that the prices and profits can go up. We are talking about green revolution, record food production and so on and yet we find no reflection of it on prices. Last year the sugar production was very high, record production as he himself said. But did it bring the desired relief to the people? Not at all. They are again thinking of imposing restrictions. The same thing happened in textiles, in oilseeds, oils and so many other things. So, the truth of the matter is what has been very cautiously revealed by the Economic Survey. You may impose price control but the stocks and supplies are controlled by scomebody else. So, your price control has no value and you cannot implement it. Therefore, the paradox of this system is that people who are controlling production, trading, market etc., whose only *raisen duetre* is to make profits, these people are not going to submit to this kind of administrative control of prices and so on. If they find that production is going up and prices are likely to fall, they have sufficient power even today to keep production down artificially, restrict supplies so that prices and profits are kept up. If you are fighting shy, if you are burking the issue for other reasons, for political or other reasons you will never be able to get out of this mess. Now what is happening is that the Reserve Bank of India, which is controlling the credit policy, particularly after the nationalisation of banks, even though I do concede it is giving credit to some sectors which were neglected before, by and large, the bulk of its credit is still going along the old lines.

It has been revealed in so many statements. Economic journals have given all the facts. It is there. Once the big business people complained a few months ago that they were being starved of credit after the nationalisation of banks. This was a ruse, I think, to provoke you. The custodians of the banks immediately rushed to the press with a joint statement to assure these people saying, "No, no; we have given very little credit to other sectors; the bulk of the credit is still reserved for you." It is on record in the statement.

What is happening is that white money of the Reserve Bank and the banks is combining with black money which is hoarded outside and the two together see to it that prices do not come down at all. Artificial restrictions are imposed on production and the whole market is being controlled by speculators.

Therefore, I only want to ask him whether, apart from the long-term policy and apart from the fact that we do not have any confidence at the moment that this Government will ever take the kind of steps that are necessary to break this grip of big monopoly and vested interests over the economy, they will consider at least some immediate, emergency measures not only because of the situation facing the country but also because we are now, as it happens, at the beginning of the new season. This is the beginning of the credit season; so, do not let last year's things be repeated.

In the name of this policy of liberal credit, you know very well what is happening actually. I think, the different ministries of the Government of India have got differing viewpoints on this policy. Perhaps, the Planning Ministry is not so happy with this policy of liberal credit as the Finance Ministry is. The Finance Ministry is afraid that if credit is squeezed, there may be a fall in prices. The Planning Commission and the Planning Ministry, I think fear that if in the name of liberal credit policy these people are allowed to go on doing speculation, holding of stocks and all that, prices will go from bad to worse. Therefore,

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

my first suggestion would be an immediate halt to this policy of liberal credit and money supply specially in the trading sector at this time when the season is beginning.

Secondly, all forward markets should be closed. Why should you not close them ? Close all the forward markets. Why are you allowing this particular device of the capitalist system ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is being done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is not being done. Some regulations in one or two forward markets have been introduced; that is all.

Thirdly, would you consider physical controls on the storage, distribution and prices, not only on prices but on storage, distribution and prices, of certain essential commodities which are very necessary for the people ? At least as an emergency measure, do this, otherwise, I shudder to think what will happen if some bombs fall on Calcutta City tomorrow and if a war breaks out. Already the condition of the market is such that people are being fleeced right and left. Then the profiteers and vested interests will run riot, because Government has no control over supplies and stocks. They are in somebody else's hands and you go on issuing only paper orders to impose price control which nobody observes.

Fourthly, these large credits for holding stocks of consumer goods should be withdrawn.

If you are prepared to take even these steps, then we would consider them to be some earnest measure of your future intentions; otherwise, I think, we are dealing only superficially with these things. The real problem is much deeper and this problem of the monopoly and the speculative interests has to be squarely tackled and fought. You have not nationalised a single industry which produces consumer goods for the people. Why do you not take over one at least and see what can be done about it ? Just see what is the condition of the oldest industry in this country, the textile industry. From year to year prices are going up. Sometimes mills are closing down; sometimes stocks are piling up; sometimes prices are raised; sometimes prices are brought down; sometimes production is deliberately curtailed. What is this ? Why do you not take it over ? At no stage the people are getting the benefit of cheaper cloth. Therefore, you must introduce measures of nationalisation and physical control and take certain emergency measures to curb this speculation by banning all forward markets and lending for holding of big stocks.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : About the first point that he raised, *viz.*, it is not enough to have a Call Attention Notice and that there should be a fullfledged discussion on this matter. Personally, I am willing to have a discussion. It will help us to know the ideas and suggestions of the hon. Members. As far as that is concerned, at least I am for it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The more the discussion, the more increase in prices !

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I will get more suggestions from you.

I do not want to go into the general criticism and analysis that the hon. Member made. Possibly, I may agree with him on certain points and I may not agree with him on some other points.

About the consumers resistance movement, yes, provided it is not a violent movement which may lead to anarchy in which possibly some hon. Members may be interested.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have taken huge contributions and so you have to oblige them. We know all this.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I have not even mentioned your name.

The latter part of the question of Mr. Indrajit Gupta has some constructive approach. I would like to deal with that. There also, he has played a usual political game of trying to play Finance Ministry against Planning Ministry...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You deny it on the floor of the House.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am denying it on the floor of the House. I may tell you that your leader of the party came to discuss the matter with me and I explained the whole matter to him in detail. Even then, you are repeating it here. There is no question of Finance Ministry advocating any liberal policy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There are reports coming out in the press which are not being contradicted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I cannot go on contradicting reports which people go on making.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If you do not contradict them, how can we think that these are wrong ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Your people came in a deputation to me I explained the whole matter. Still, you are repeating it here.

Coming to the Reserve Bank and to your having demonstration, certainly, it is a free country and everybody has a right to have demonstration...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What about tear-gas ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is the Home Ministry's problem. That is a different matter. I am not dealing with tear-gas here. I am dealing with prices.

As far as the credit policy is concerned, I entirely agree with him. This is the policy that we have followed. This is not something he is telling us. This is something we are trying to follow. In the case of priority sectors, we will have to see that more liberal credit facility should be given. There are certain difficulties in the matter. But, I think, we have succeeded in one thing that the speculative elements which, really speaking, used to influence banking, the working of the banks, before have been more or less controlled. In the case of other sectors, the private sector, there are productive activities and there are merely trading and hoarding activities. We have decided to have a strict control on the credit facility to this particular type of activity. There, my approach and his approach are identical.

Only yesterday morning, I had a long discussion with the Governor of the Reserve Bank. We have taken certain decisions in the matter. I am sure, this policy will be consistently followed during the season which starts from October and goes upto April. But now-a-days, it goes upto July. As far as limitation of the credit facility to speculative elements for trading and hoarding activities is concerned, I think, our thinking is the same and our policy is the same. We have taken certain decisions in the matter and we will pursue them. This was the only constructive suggestion he made.

Then, he made a suggestion about physical controls. As far as essential commodities are concerned, we have got a distribution system for the distribution of foodgrains. We have not dismantled it. On the contrary, really speaking, we are trying to strengthen it. Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee also mentioned that, actually, in the shops, the quality of foodgrains that is sold is not good. I think, that is certainly a matter that will have to be gone into. This is the difficulty in the case of physical controls because, instead of working efficiently, they give opportunities for corruption and malpractices. Really speaking, when you come to the question of physical controls, you have to see the administrative aspect of it. Sometimes, they are rather discouraging.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

As far as cloth is concerned, there is a control There is the suggestion that we should stock it and distribute it If it becomes feasible and necessary, certainly, we will take those steps

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA . What about forward market ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He mentioned about forword markets. Forward trading is banned

SHRI S M BANERJEE The forward trading in gur has been banned only a few days ago when I myself raised the matter

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN But steps have been taken What I have been stating is that steps have been taken.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मदसौर) : मंत्री महोदय ने देश मे सूखे की स्थिति, बाढ़ की स्थिति और बगला देश के शरणार्थियो के आगमन का बहाना लेकर उन तथ्यो को छिपाया है जिन के कारण देश मे महगाई निरतर बढती जा रही है। मै जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके पीछे आपके सरकारी कारखानो मे निरतर होने वाले घाट भी नही है ? क्या इन घाटो के कारण भी दश की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब नही हुई है ? हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड हो, हिन्दुस्तान जिक हो या फर्टिलाइजर के कारखाने हो क्या इन सरकारी कारखानो ने जो निरतर घाटा होता चला जा रहा है उस घाटे के कारण भी देश की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब नही हुई है, उस पर भी कुप्रभाव इसका नही पड़ा है । इस पर मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नही बताया है। कही भी यह नही बताया गया है कि इन घाटो को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे है ? इन सरकारी कारखानो को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए, ये ठीक ढग से काम कर कर सके, अच्छा उत्पादन कर सके, लाभ मे चल सके मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनके बारे मे क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे है ? निरतर बढ रही महगाई का क्या यह भी एक कारण नही है और यदि है तो इस कारण को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये है ?

मंत्री महोदय ने विदेशी कर्ज जो हमारे ऊपर है, उस तथ्य को भी छिपाया है । क्या विदेशी-कर्ज भार के कारण भी देश मे निरतर महगाई नही बढती चली जा रही है ? क्या यह सही नही है कि विदेशी ऋण-भार ने महगाई को बढाया है ? महगाई के कुछ आँकडे मंत्री महोदय ने दिये हैं । उन्होने कहा है कि साढे चार प्रतिशत महगाई बढी है। मै चाहता हूँ कि पिछले आँकड़े आप उठा कर देखे। यदि 1965 मे कीमतो का औसत स्तर सौ रुपया लगाया जाए तो 1970-71 के अन्त मे आ कर वह 166 या 167 हो गया था। पिछले बजट के बाद अब छ. महीने बाद ही वह बढ कर 244 के आसपास आ जाता है । क्या पहले जो महगाई बढती रही है उसके अन्दर भी बगला देश से आए शरणार्थियो का योगदान था ? मै कहना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने असली कारणो को छिपाने का प्रयत्न किया है ।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने पहले कहा था कि बजट के कारण करीब दो प्रतिशत की मूल्यो मे वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन अब वह स्वीकार करते है कि साढे चार प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है । आमतौर पर जो वृद्धि हुई है वह लगभग तीस प्रतिशत की हुई है ।

आँकडे अगर आप देखें तो यह सिद्ध हो जाएगा। शक्कर के भाव, दालो के भाव, केरोसीन आयल के दाम, लकडी और कोयला के दाम, अर्थात जो आम उपयोग की वस्तुयें हैं, दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुये है उनकी कीमतों के दो तीन महीने पहले के आँकड़े उठा कर आप देखें तो यह सिद्ध हो जाएगा कि किसी मे बीस

प्रतिशत की, किसी में तीस प्रतिशत की ओर किसी में चालीस और पचास प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इस के कारण निम्न आय और मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों का जीवन दूभर हो गया है। अखबारों ने जो इकोनोमिक सर्वे किया है उसके आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि केवल दिल्ली में ही लगभग चालीस प्रतिशत की आम उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों मे वृद्धि हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शक्कर, दालों, केरोसीन, आयल, लकड़ी, कोयला आदि जो उपभोक्ता वस्तुयें हैं इनके मूल्य स्थिर रह सकें, ये न बढने पायें, इसके बारे में आपने कौन मे कदम उठाये हैं ?

योजना आयोग द्वारा भी इस संबंध में कुछ स्टेप उठाये जाने के सुझाव दिये गये हैं। उन पर आपने क्या अमल किया है ? योजना आयोग द्वारा सुझाये गये उपाय क्या हैं और किस तरह से आप मूल्यों की वृद्धि को रोकने की कोशिश कर रहें हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि निम्न और मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों पर पिछले दस वर्षों मे कितना भार बढ़ा है और उनकी आमदनी मे कितनी वृद्धि हुई हैं या कितना ह्रास हुआ है ?

सब बातों की सही सही जानकारी मिलनी चाहिये अन्यथा यही कहा जाएगा कि आंसू पोंछने वाली बात की गई है। आम आदमी की कठिनाइयां बढ़ती जा रही हैं, उसका जीवन दूभर होता जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे सवालों का स्पष्ट जबाव आना चाहिये कि निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों पर पिछले दस साल में कितना कर भार बढ़ा है, उनकी औसत आमदनी कितनी बढ़ी है, योजना आयोग द्वारा बताये गये कदम कौन से हैं और आपने क्या कदम उठाये हैं। शक्कर, कपड़ा व तेल जैसे दो तीन आइटम्स के बारे में आपने बताया है। अन्य वस्तुओं की कीमतें भी स्थिर रह सकें, उसके लिए आपने क्या उपाय किये हैं, कौन से कदम आप उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I don't think the hon. Member has asked me any question particularly except that he mentioned kerosene and other things, I have said that kerosene is one of the items on which we are having a formal price control. Now of course, we have not made arrangements with regard to distribution of those things, but the prices are fixed and there is formal control on kerosene oil,. He wants me to give information as to what is the rate of rise of texes for the last 10 years. Possibly, he may have to raise a question on some different occasion. Most of the things he said have been repeated by other Members. I have to repeat my answers.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि योजना आयोग द्वारा कीमतों को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय सुझाये गये हैं और सरकार ने क्या स्टेप्स लिये हैं। ये सब मूल्य-वृद्धि से संबंधित प्रश्न हैं। अगर मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जानकारी देंगे तो अच्छा होगा।

MR. SPEAKER : All these questions are interlinked and the reply is also coming on the same lines. I am so sorry about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have given notice under Rule 193 for a Short Duration discussion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य का नोटिस तो हमेशा रहता है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : You also agreed, Sir, there should be a full-fledged discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : It all depends upon the time available.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : You have given chance to 3 Jan Sangh friends and 2 CPI friends; no chance for others.

MR. SPEAKER : All these names come out of the ballot. Your self and myself are helpless. If they are lucky, they are there; that is all.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले कई सालों से मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है और कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं और यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। उत्तर में हमेशा इस बात को स्वीकार किया जाता है। जैसे, आज व्यापार मंत्री ने बताया है कि विकासमान देश में आयात बढना स्वाभाविक है। वैसे ही विकासमान देश में मूल्य वृद्धि होना स्वाभाविक है। किन्तु मैं मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य के बारे में कुछ पूछना चाहता हूँ। सोशलिस्ट इकानोमी की बात करने वाले, श्री मालवीय और श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी, चले गये दिखते हैं। लेकिन हमारे समाजवादी मंत्री ने स्वयं यह स्वीकार किया था कि मूल्य-वृद्धि "मार्जिनल" होगी, जबकि उन्होंने यह बजट पेश किया था। आज के उनके वक्तव्य में "माइंट" की बात कही गई है अंग्रेजी का फिगर आफ स्पीच हो सकता है और जहाँ तक फिगर का संबंध है, श्री पीलु मोदी और किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति में अन्तर होता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो एक्चुअल मूल्य-वृद्धि हुई है, वह मार्जिनल है या माइंट। जैसे, मछली पहले तीन रुपये किलो थी, लेकिन वह आज नौ रुपये किलो तक पहुँच गई है। अण्डा पहले 25 पैसे में मिलता था, लेकिन अब वह 35 पैसे तक पहुँच गया है। मटर तीन रुपये किलो तक पहुंच गयी है। इसी तरह गोभी और उर्द की दाल के भाव भी बहुत बढ गये है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह मार्जिन इनक्रीज है या माइंट, या ज्यादा है।

हम अपने देश में हमेशा देखते आये हैं कि—

Government always decides to hold the price line.

But it only beholds the price line rising ever higher and higher.

जहाँ तक गाय और बछडे की बात है, कर का बछड़ा और मंहगाई की गाय हमेशा साथ-साथ होते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बछड़े के हिसाब से गाय मार्जिन है या माइंट है।

महंगाई को रोकने के लिए कई सुझाव दिये गये हैं। सरकार उन सब सुझावों से सहमत है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन सुझावों पर अमल कब होगा।

अभी श्री बनर्जी ने एक्स्ट्रा एक्सपेंडीचर की बात कही है। वह भी महंगाई का एक कारण है। बात छोटी सी है, लेकिन उससे सरकार की नीति और दृष्टिकोण का पता चलता है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बंगला देश के बारे में वक्तव्य में कहा है कि पाकिस्तान के गलत प्रचार का निराकरण करने के लिए उन का प्रवास उपयोगी रहा है। लेकिन उनसे पहले कई व्यक्ति विदेशों मे इस उद्देश्य से गये। यदि प्रधान मंत्री जी के दौरे से ही वह असर होने वाला था, तो वह अकेली चली जातीं और इस प्रकार उस पैसे की बचत हो जाती। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कहाँ-कहाँ बचत करने का निर्णय किया है और वास्तव में कहाँ-कहाँ बचत की है।

इस वक्तव्य में कहा गया है 'दि टैक्स्टाइल मिल्ज हैव बिन आस्क्ड टु इनक्रीज देयर प्राडक्शन ऑफ कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाथ।' मैं जगह जगह घूमा हूँ और मुझे यह सुनने को मिला है कि कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाथ के गट्ठे के गट्ठे पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन उसकी कोई माँग नहीं है। मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है, यदि वह सही है, तो फिर मंत्री महोदय द्वारा कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाथ की प्राडक्शन में वृद्धि की बात कहना कहाँ तक उचित है ?

अभी मेरे माननीय मित्र ने कहा है कि जब लोग बढ़ती हुई मँहगाई का विरोध करेंगे, तो उन पर टीयरगैस छोड़ी जायेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब तो दीवर

गैम छोड़ कर आंखों में आंसू लायेंगे, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री द्वारा कीमतों में वृद्धि करने से ऐसे ही सबकी आंखों में आंसू आ जायेंगे । विदाउट गैम ही विल ब्रिंग टीयर्ज टु आल ।

मै यह जानना चाहता हूं कि प्राइम मे जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह मार्जिनल है या माड्रेट, या वह ज्यादा बढ़ी है । अगर वह ज्यादा है, तो उसका अध्ययन करने के लिए क्या कोई मशीनरी बनाई गई है । इस मामले को कनज्यूमर्ज रेसिस्टेंस पर छोड़ने से काम नही चलेगा । यह काम सरकार को करना पड़ेगा । अगर सरकार कीमतों की वृद्धि को रोकने में अपने आप को असफल अनुभव करती है, तो फिर उसका इस मामले को लोगों के मत्थे डाल कर अलग हो जाना ठीक नही है । देश में इस समय जो वातावरण है, उसमें अनुशासन नही है । बड़े-बड़े लोग अनुशासन भंग करके क्या क्या करते हैं, आज उस पर बहस होगी । लोग बिल्कुल तंग आ गये है । अगर कीमतो को बढने से न रोका गया, तो इट विल बि इनसाइटिंग पीपल टु वायलेंस ।

कई लोगो ने कीमतो को रोकने का उपाय घेराव बताया है । कई जगह ऐसा हुआ भी है । जैसे, इडली के दाम घटाने के लिए रेसिस्टेंस सोसायटी के लोग होटल को घेर कर खडे हो गये, या टिकटों के दाम घटाने के लिए थियेटर के सामने खड़े हो गये । जब स्टेट्स एन्टरटेनमेंट टैक्स और सेल्स टैक्स पर सरचार्ज लगायेगी, तो फिर कीमतें बढ़ेंगी । जब रेलवे और पोस्ट आफिस अपने रेट बढ़ायेंगे, तो क्या होगा ? क्या सामान्य आदमी यह कहे कि मैं इनलैंड लैटर के पंद्रह पैसे दूगा, पांच पैसे पोस्ट आफिस स्वयं लगाये ? पोस्ट आफिस या रेलवे के समक्ष कनज्यूमर्ज की रेसिस्टेंस क्या करेगी ? अपनी असफलता को छिपाने के लिए इस काम को जनता के मत्थे मढ़ना ठीक नहीं है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कीमतों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या रास्ता निकाला है ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण : जो कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, उससे मुझे दुख हुआ है । मैं श्री जोशी से सहमत हूं । लेकिन मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि पडित जी मछली अन्डे मे रस लेने लगे है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सुबह से उनका नाम ले रहे है । क्वेश्चन आवर में भी अन्डे और मछली का नाम लिया गया है ।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : I have got an objective interest.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Too much is made out of the words 'moderate' and 'marginal'. Hon. Member should really see the thing with respect to which the word 'moderate' has been used. In the statement we have said:

> "It is a matter of some satisfaction that the price increase in food articles over the year has been moderate and the bufler stock to foodgrains with the Government is of the order of 7·5 million tonnes."

So, the satisfaction is about the rise in the buffer stock.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : The satisfaction is moderate.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : One should read it properly and see what exactly is conveyed.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : हमे वक्तव्य हिन्दी में नहीं दिया गया है । हम क्या करें ? हम अँग्रेजी नहीं समझते हैं ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : माननीय सदस्य बहुत अच्छी अँग्रेजी जानते हैं ।

He has only repeated the same question which had been asked earlier, namely what steps we were taking in the matter. As I have said, these are the steps that we can take.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

Some are long-term steps and some are short term steps. Some of these steps relate to credit policy, to production and to having some sort of arrangement for distribution in some specific cases, in the form of physical control and so on. These are things that have generally emerged as a result of the discussions here, and as such we are trying in all these three directions.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : सरकार जनता को रेसिस्टेंस करने के लिए कहती है । वह खुद क्यों नहीं करती है ?

13.00 hrs.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He spoke about the budget provisions. We have not levied any tax on fish or eggs. But the rise in their prices is there. Even prices of commodities not subjected to tax are rising. It is because of certain other speculative elements and the middlemen trying to take advantage of the situation. It is here that I said that there should be some short of consumers' movement, but resistance not of the type that will invite tear gas as that should be rather taking the whole things to the other extreme, which is not in my mind. My reference to resistance is not of that type.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : Controlled cloth.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I quite see the possibility. The stocks may be there. It is also necessary to educate the consumer to go in for those types of cloth and not for other types of cloth and then complain that the prices are rising. What can we do ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have heard patiently the statement of the hon. Minister and his replies to questions put previously. Unfortunately, the position today is that the Government have miserably failed to hold the price line. That should be clearly admitted by Government. Take the prices of commodities in Delhi. They have all shot up fish, eggs and everything else. Even after the green revolution, the prices of grain have gone up.

The hon. Minister requested Shri Vajpayee to control the traders. Between the green revolution of the Congress and the yellow revolution of the Jan Sangh, the consumer is suffering.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He wants a red revolution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is yet to come, and when it does, prices will be reduced.

Apart from the measures suggested by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta and others, I would like to know why when a solemn promise was made in this House that speculators would be properly dealt with and would not be given any advances from the banks, such action is not being taken. I have had to carry on a fight for four or five months, a crusade, to bring about a ban on forward trading in gur. Still, I know it has been done only for 24 or 25 days. One can see from the newspapers that in Delhi and Punjab alone, there was blackmarketing to the tune of Rs. 5 crores.

When a promise was made about foodgrains saying that prices would be controlled and if the traders did not behave properly, then the wholesale trade in foodgrains would be taken over by Government, I would like to know why no action is being taken. When we have nationalised the banks, should Government not nationalise or take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains ? I want a categorical answer whether instructions would issue to stop credit to speculators.

Then the question arises about the unfortunate refugees who number about a crore now. The price rise is attributed to their influx. This question was argued by the Labour Minister in the Indian Labour Conference, but I know that Shri Dange and others blasted this argument and proved that the prices had risen before the refugees came.

Then there is the question of austerity. Here I want to place on record my protest against the import of a Mercedes car costing Rs. 2½ lakhs involving Rs. 6 lakhs in customs duty. Everyone is being asked to practise austerity. But it is a said commentry on this when the highest dignitary in the country cannot practise it and only the common man is told to practise it. I never expected this Government which claims to be socialist, which shouts from the housetops that it wants to usher in socialism, to practise its socialism in this fashion. It has imported a Mercedes-Benz with six doors; four are not sufficient. They want six doors. I am really sorry for the whole thing.

Is it a fact that black money plays a very vital role in unsettling prices ? What steps have been taken to unearth black money ? When we ask for demonetisation, they say it is not possible. When we ask for nationalisation of other big industries, they say it is not possible. What steps have been taken ? They can impose 144 today because there is a demonstration by the All India Trade Union Congress and tear gas, lathis, shells, even bullets can be used to control that, to control anything, but not the prices, not the blackmarket, not the corruption. I do not know why they shiver when they are told to do these things. I am sorry to say this. I am yet to see a big industrialist or a monopolist or a hoarder being convicted. Nobody has been convicted; they are simply arrested. Small shopkeepers are arrested. Are they serious about controlling the prices ? Co-operation of all the parties would be forthcoming to find some ways and means to control the prices. They can take over the wholesale trade immediately; that will be a step towards socialism which they claim.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I really do not know what he wants. Certainly he made some valid criticism.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I said that wholesale trade should be taken over by the Government.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That was one point; Second, he referred to black money and asked what steps we were taking about it.

The idea of taking over the wholesale trade is very attractive. But I have not gone through its mechanics, its administration, etc. It is difficult for me to express an opinion about it but it is certainly an idea which can be gone into and examined so as to find out the implications. I think it is not very easy to take over the entire wholesale trade as such. This is my first reaction.

As far as black money is concerned, it is a very complex and a very comprehensive problem, Blackmoney arises out of certain processes. One is evasion of tax. Steps to stop evasion have been thought of and the Justice Wanchoo Committee has made certain recommendations, on the basis of which I have moved a Bill which will come up for discussion in this House today. It deals with people who are making use of black money to buy properties, by underestimating properties and investing their money in that form. We are taking those steps. In the case of evasion of tax certain other measures are necessary which pertain to collection, enforcement of the taxation clauses effectively, starting prosecutions and penalising people, etc. These measures are being strengthened and pursued vigorously and we shall continue to do this. These are the two things which can be done.

The problem of blackmoney is a terrible problem. He mentioned about taking action against such people. Only the other day my colleague Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray was saying that they took action under the Preventive Detention Act in Bengal in certain cases of hoarding and that it did produce some results. There is no unwillingness to make use of these powers against hoarders. We consider that economic offences are worse than the other criminal offences and we will have to deal with them firmly and strongly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : It is an important matter and we should have a discussion on it. We have given notice under the rules. Would you

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

kindly consider them and allow a discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : I want to make this observation. Normally we allow only questions on call attention motions. We are again relapsing into the old practice of making long speeches. We should ask questions in one minute or at the most two minutes. I suggest that such questions are put and replies also given on the same lines as they used to be before.

So far as Mr. Bosu's question is concerned, it will be placed before the Business Advisory Committee. It is up to them to agree or not; I have no objection.

13.10 hrs.

RE : ISSUE OF ORDINANCES

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, कल मैंने आप को एक पत्र लिखा था, उन आर्डिनेन्सेज़ के बारे में जो सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस पर चर्चा हो, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। कल डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय ने हम को इजाजत नहीं दी·····

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : When they come up, they can be discussed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह चर्चा जब होगी तो हर एक पर अलग-अलग होगी। मेरी प्रार्थना यह थी कि आप अध्यक्ष के नाते इनको फटकार लगाइये। ये आर्डिनेन्स राज्य चलाना चाहते हैं। मावलंकर साहब ने ऐसा किया था, आप उन की परम्परा को कायम रखना चाहते हैं तो ऐसा कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मावलंकर साहब जैसा माहौल तो दीजिये, आप उस माहौल को कायम नहीं करते हैं। कल मावलंकर साहब के ज़माने की बात हो रही थी, आप भी इस तरह का माहौल पैदा न कीजिये। मैं आप की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि इतने आर्डिनेन्स जारी नहीं करने चाहिये, मावलंकर साहब के हुकम को मानना चाहिये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Yesterday I wanted to submit something, but I could not. You are allowing calling attention on high prices etc., for which I must thank you, but there are other very important matters also. For instance, 32 Defence employees and 13 employees of the West Bengal Government have been dismissed under the President's special powers under various articles of the Constitution, without being given an opportunity to explain. I request you either to admit a call attention or ask the Minister to make a statement in this regard. I was a Government employee. I know, the same thing was used against me.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a proper time for referring to everything, and you should not abruptly get up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I requested you.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot take advantage saying that you requested me. We have a discussion fixed on West Bengal.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is not covered by that. That motion reads :

> "That this House expresses its serious concern at the deteriorating law and order situation in West Bengal and role therein of a section of the police, C.R.P., official machinery and anti-social elements."

Neither the anti-social elements nor the C.R.P. have dismissed them. Will you allow me to speak on this in that discussion ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is in the fitness of things that you ask the Minister to make a statement about these employees as it is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : स्पीकर साहब, हमने आप के पास एक नोटिस भेजा है। तीन आर्डिनेन्स के तहत 70 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स लगाये गये हैं और वे कल से लागू हो गये हैं। अगर 15 दिन के बाद उन पर बहस होगी और तब हम रेजोल्यूशन रखेंगे तो बहुत देर हो जायेगी। हम चाहते हैं कि उन पर जल्द बहस होनी चाहिये।

[شری اسحاق سنبھلی (امروہہ)—سپیکر صاحب ہم نے آپ کے پاس ایک نوٹس بھیجا ہے۔ تین آرڈیننس کے تحت ۷۰ کروڑ روپیے کے ٹیکس لگائے گئے ہیں۔ اور وہ کل سے لاگو ہوگئے ہیں اگر ۱۵ دن کے بعد ان پر بحث ہوگی اور تب ہم ریزولیشن رکھیں گے تو بہت دیر ہو جائے گی ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ ان پر جلد بحث ہونی چاہئے۔]

MR. SPEAKER : As far as the ordinances are concerned, I personally think it is not a light matter to be ignored. Certain observations have been made by my predecessor Mr. Mavalankar based on very sound judgment. There was a brief spell of intersession, not more than three months, and there are a number of ordinances which could perhaps wait. I will not use the word which Shri Vajpayee suggested, but I would invite the attention of the Government to see that there is real emergency or urgency justifying the issue of the ordinances. There should not be much of a hurry about those ordinances that can wait for the session of Parliament.

AN HON. MEMBER : Whom are you addressing ? There are no Ministers there.

MR. SPEAKER : I presume the Government is sitting on this side. I quite appreciate the force of the objection and I am going to take up the matter at a personal level with the Prime Minister. If Shri Vajpayee had not used that word, I would have said something more.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am prepared to withdraw it; please say something more.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम इतना जरूर बतलाना चाहते हैं कि कुछ आर्डिनेन्सेज जरूरी थे, जैसे "टेकिंग-ओवर आफ क्लोज्ड यूनिट्स" उनको लेना बहुत जरूरी थी .....

MR. SPEAKER : I did not say about all the ordinances. Those ordinances which have no urgency should not be pushed through in the intersession period. I will be taking it up with the Prime Minister. We will have to evolve some method of continuing this convention, so that there may be no objection in future. After all, we have been repeating this since the time of Shri Mavalankar. All of us have stuck to it all these years. We discussed it in the Presiding Officers' conference also. I assure you, I will bring all these facts to the notice of the Prime Minister.

13 17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW, ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTOR'S REPORT ETC. OF ORISSA ROAD TRANSPORT CO. LTD. AND A STATEMENT RELATING THERETO

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 ;

[Shri K. Hanumanthaiya]

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam), for the year 1968-69.

(b) Annual Report of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam), for the year 1968-69.

(ii) Directors' Report and statement of accounts for the year 1968-69 of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam) and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—975/71.]

MR. SPEAKER : You have also given a statement explaining the delay. That is a very good practice. I appreciate it.

NOTIFICATION UNDER REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT AND REPORTS OF LAW COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 2853 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1971 making certain amendments and corrections in Schedule VII to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Madhya Pradesh, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the people Act, 1950. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—976/71.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Thirty-fifth Report of the Law Commission on Capital Punishment-Volumes I and II.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—977/71.]

(3) A copy of the Forty-second Report of the Law Commission on the Indian Penal Code. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—978/71].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : About the next item which is going to be laid by Mr. K. R. Ganesh, I want to ask how much time the committee devoted to its work, what procedure they adopted, etc., because from what I have seen in newspapers, they have grossly under played the menace of overinvoicing and under-invoicing.

REPORT OF THE STUDY TEAM ON LEAKAGE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Study Team on Leakage of Foreign Exchange through invoice manipulation. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—979/71.]

MR. SPEAKER : Our practice is only to ask for the reasons for the delay.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This menace of foreign exchange leakage is ruining our economy.

MR. SPEAKER : You can say all that later on, not while it is being laid on the Table.

COTTON TEXTILES (CONTROL) AMDT. ORDER UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of

the Cotton Textiles (Control) Amendment Order, 1971 published in Notification No. S. O. 1457 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1971 together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S. O. 2591 dated the 10th July, 1971, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—980/71.]

13.18 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 15th November, 1971, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969 :

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969, be extended upto the first day of the Eighty-first Session of the Rajya Sabha".'

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 15th November, 1971, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1970 :

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1970, be extended upto the last day of the first week of the Eighty-first Session of the Rajya Sabha".'

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 15th November, 1971, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970 :

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970, be extended up to the last day of the Eightieth Session of the Rajya Sabha".'

13.19 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 12th August, 1971 :—

(1) The Central Board of Direct Taxes (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1971.

(2) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1971.

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 12th August 1971 :—

(1) The West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971.

(2) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

(3) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1971.

(4) The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971.

MR. SPEAKER : We can take up item 9 after lunch.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : The motion on the Report of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner has been sprung on us as a surprise. Its discussion may be put off till tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Naturally it will go to tomorrow, because the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill is under consideration. We shall adjourn for lunch.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Till 2·20.

MR. SPEAKER : It should be 2·15 or 2·30 because we go by quarter. We shall re-assemble at 2·15. Mr. Sezhiyan will continue his speech.

13.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I want to make a reference for your record to the effect that in Durgapur a headmaster was burnt alive by Chhatra Parishad boys by spraying petrol in a room in the school. It is a very serious matter. May, I, through you, request the Government to inquire into the matter and make a statement ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : There is no Chhatra Parishad Unit in Durgapur. It is baseless. He was burnt by some extremist people. They have an inter-party clash and they have done it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I stand by what I have said.....(*Interruption*)**

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have moved for reference of this Bill to a Select Committee.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I am suggesting another motion.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I am not insisting on the names that I have already given. He can increase the number or he can choose the best personnel available here and get the job done. My only anxiety is that it should go to the Select Committee because it is a very important measure.

It has been the convention of this House to send important Bills of this nature to a Select Committee to avoid any deficiency in drafting and in the things that should really go into the Bill. Though the intention has been laudable, it has not come out very well in the Bill.

This Bill has been piloted here for consideration on three important aspects : firstly, to counter evasion of tax in property dealings; to curb *Benami* holdings; and to improve arrangements for valuation. In all the three things the Bill is incomplete. The provisions now incorporated are insufficient to achieve these. Some of the provisions of the present Bill, I am afraid, may be struck down by courts. On all the three grounds it fails.

Taking the first objective, namely, to counter evasion of tax in property dealings, I refer to the report of the Working Group of the Administrative Reforms Commission where they have enumerated avenues of utilisation of evaded tax money. There are as many as 14 items enumerated on page 111 of the Working Group's report, out of which only item No. 7, payment of money towards purchase of land and house property, has been tackled. What happened to the rest 13 items I do not know. Therefore, to that extent it is incomplete.

Curbing of *benami* holdings also has been referred to by the Working Group of the Administrative Reforms Commission. They have dealt with two types of *benami* transactions. The present Bill tackles only one type. The second type of *benami* transaction is not covered by the present Bill. Therefore, on that score also it has not come up to expectations.

Then, there was a special committee, the Wanchoo Committee, to go into the specific question of evasion of taxes and how to deal with that. This morning the hon. Minister was kind enough to inform the House that the Wanchoo Committee had given its report. I am not aware whether the Wanchoo Committee's report has been made public. The Members of Parliament are not aware of the contents of that one. I do not know whether they have given the final report. Probably, an interim report may have been given.

My point is this. This is a Bill which specifically deals with evasion of taxes and how to curb down the evasion. Why not wait till the final report of the Wanchoo Committee comes and have the benefit of it? Somebody may suggest that we can bring in other legislation to give effect fully to the Wanchoo Committee Report. Therein, I differ from them.

There is a specific recommendation or an observation made by the Working Group of the A.R.C. in regard to the question of taxation amendment laws. Chapter V deals with needless complexities in the tax laws and suggestions for removing them. They have said about the need for restraint in moving amendments to Income-Tax Act. They have given very good suggestions. They have said that from 1944 to 1966, there have been a spate of amendments. The then Finance Minister wanted to put in some stability in the Income-Tax Act and, therefore, in 1961, the law was amended and brought up-to-date with the hope to avoid future amendments.

An assurance was given on the floor of the House itself by the then Finance Minister that the state of stability had reached and that, so far as the Income-Tax Act is concerned, at least for five years, no amendment would be called for. What happened then? From 1961 to 1966, during the five years period which was assured by the then Finance Minister as the period of stability, as many as 400 effective amendments were put into the Income-Tax law. This exceeds the number of amendments put in from 1944 to 1961. From 1966 till to-date, at least about 200 more amendments have been put in. So, at least 600 amendments have come in after a stable Income-Tax law was introduced.

This is what the Working Group of the A.R.C. has suggested. They have said :

> "The first step in removing complexity, therefore, is to cry halt to further amendments at least for a period of five years. When, in future, any amendment is proposed to the Income-Tax Act, it should be done only after careful survey of the total effect of the amendment and after considering carefully the need for carrying out the amendment. No amendment should be proposed merely to get round an adverse decision of the Supreme Court or the High Court. Further, whenever amendments are considered necessary, they should not be proposed through the Finance Bill because a Finance Bill is not referred to the Select Committee and the Members of Parliament do not have adequate opportunity of studying the various provisions. All amendments in future, it is suggested, should be carried only through a separate Direct Taxes Amending Bill."

Why they suggested this thing was that they wanted, whenever income-tax law is amended, it should be done through a separate Bill and referred to the Select Committee where it will get a closer and better attention of the Members. Not only of the Members. They have suggested as follows :

> "Likewise, before rules are amended or framed, it should be done only after ascertaining the need for amendment from all the Commissioners of Income-Tax and after eliciting the views of leading professional and trade bodies.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

such as, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Federation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Associated Chambers of Commerce."

Therefore, they wanted to take the opinion of all these bodies.

The haste with which this Bill has come before the House, as I said, is such that it is very inadequate and it is very insufficient to deal with the purpose even in a limited way for which it is intended; further I am afraid, some provisions of it may be struck down by the court if they are passed in the present form.

Only one or two things more I would stress because I feel that this Bill should, without fail, go to the Select Committee. I will just refer to them just in illustration without going into the merits of the individual clauses.

If you take clause 4, Definitions—269A, there it is said :

"transfer", in relation to any immovable property, means transfer of such property by way of sale. But a property can be transferred not only by sale, it may be transferred by exchange also. Exchange of property is a very important factor to be taken into consideration because there will be some very big house which may have a property worth Rs. 5 lakhs. It may be transferred for about 50% of the value by exchange plus unaccounted money. Then it will not be covered because it is not a sale. There are Supreme Court judgments which said that exchange is not covered by sale. Even if you take the Registration Act, there also exchange is dealt with separately. That means this definition gvies way to easy evasion of transfer of properties by exchange. Exchange of property also can be done for some purpose for which it can be under-assessed. It can be under-sold. That mischief is not being rooted out by the definition that is given now.

Then, if you take the second definition, *viz.*, 'fair market value', it is said :

"fair market value", in relation to any immovable property transferred, means the price that the immovable property would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market on the date of execution of the instrument of transfer of such property.

This is quite correct. This has been lifted bodily from 2 (22A) of the Income Tax Act. But there are two sub-clauses there. They have taken only one sub-clause and the other sub-clause they have omitted. The fair market value is the value that the property would ordinarily fetch by sale. Suppose, if there is no open market in the place, it may be a very remote village and there is only one big house there. Will you conduct an auction and sell it ? How will you assess it ? In this case, the Income Tax Act has given an alternative. I don't know why they have omitted to take that one. If you take 2 (22A), 'fair market value' is being explained as the price that the capital asset would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market on the relevant date. There is another sub-clause, Cl (ii) which says that "where the price referred to in sub-clause I is not ascertainable, it may be such price as may be determined according to the rules thereunder." They have lifted only a part of the definition, and the second they have omitted. Tomorrow one may go to the court and challenge that there is no open market value for this and question under what provisions of the law you have fixed the price. So, this provision should have been included there.

Then there is another clause which is going to be the most mischievous clause in the whole of this Bill—amendment of 296C, page 3. There we are dealing with immovable property in respect of which proceedings for acquisition may be taken. That is the linch—pin in the entire Bill. If there is any under-assessment, then the Government is at liberty to acquire that property. How do you say that it is under-assessed ? It is not well-defined in this clause. It says :

"Where the competent authority has reason to believe that any immovable

property of a fair market value exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees has been transferred by a person...to another person...for an apparent consideration which is less than the fair market value of the property..."

'Which is less than the fair market value'—suppose the property is worth Rs. 5 lakhs and if the assessee says that it is worth Rs. 4,99,999, still it can be brought under the mischief of this clause. There is no margin put here at this stage. Yesterday you said about 25%. It comes at a later stage, at the stage of starting the proceedings for acquisition of the property. At that time, if the income tax officer feels that if a property worth Rs. 5 lakhs has been assessed by the assessee as Rs. 4,99,900, still he can take action. It does not bar him.

You will find that clause 52 dealing with capital gains gives a better definition. I do not know why they do not use these words. There it has been said very clearly. It says, "without prejudice to the provision of this subjection, if in the opinion of the Income-tax officer, the fair market value and the capital assets transferred by the assessee as on date of transfer exceed the fair value of the consideration declared by the assessee in respect of the transfer of such capital assets by an amount of 15 per cent." Only when it exceeds 15 per cent, this will apply. The same thing should have been put here. So, in respect of all these things, to start acquisition proceedings, no guidance is given. And also "from person to person,' this has not been defined. Whether both the persons would be assessable has not been brought in very clearly. If only one has to be assessed, what about the other? That also has not been brought out very clearly. I don't want to go into the details. But I wish to refer to Clause 8—A where it is stated that it shall be presumed unless the contrary is proved. That means, the presumption lies with the Income-tax officer and the negative has to be proved by the assessee concerned. So, the onus of the proof of the negative rests on the assessee. I do not know whether this will stand the test of the court because it will be difficult, unless you have your own assessments, which will stand the test of the court, by the competent authority.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If you do not have the presumption, you better not have the Act at all.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: My feeling is this. Why cannot we put it in an effective way? I am not objecting to your basic principles. It should be but in a better way that should stand the test of the Court. That is the only thing. There is a property worth Rs. 5 lakhs, under-assessed as Rs. 3 lakhs. As per the provision in the Bill it can be acquired by the Government for Rs. 3,45,000, that is 15 per cent more than the declared value. It comes to Rs. 3·45 lakhs. I want to know whether it will stand the test of the Court, because it may come into contradiction with Art. 31 (2) of the Constitution in its present form.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): They are going to amend.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: You amend it. It will be a safer thing. Nowhere in the Bill a provision has been made for reassessment in respect of an assessee who has given no particulars. Nowhere in the Bill such a provision is there either in respect of the transferer or the transferee. Suppose property worth Rs. 5 lakhs is to be sold for somebody for Rs. 3 lakhs, nowhere in the Bill a provision is made that the income or wealth of the transferer should be reassessed. Suppose Rs. 5 lakhs worth of property is sold by party A to party B. Party B is in possession of that property. It is shown in the books as Rs. 3 lakhs. You are going to take it at Rs. 3·45 lakhs, from B. What about the assessment of A? Nowhere in the Bill a provision is made for re-assessment.

I am afraid whether Rs. 5 crores of the Revolving Fund is enough because out of that Rs. 4 crores goes for other things. Only Rs. 1 crore is left for implementing provisions of this kind. You may take the case of Bombay. Even if you analyse two or three cases, the amount involved under this Bill will exceed Rs. 1 crore.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Chavan knows it very well.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I do not now why no provision is made in this Bill about such properties which are being acquired. How do Government propose to maintain them ? I would like to know whether the CPWD will maintain them, or else which other agency would maintain them. If there are any tenants, how are they going to be evicted from those houses ? Nothing has been thought of in this Bill in regard to these matters. At least in the rules, Government should be careful to provide for all these things

Again, the qualifications for the valuation officers have not been laid down. If we see the financial memorandum, we find that mention has been made there of the fact that the valuation officers would correspond to senior income-tax officers, class I. But the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission clearly lays down that the valuation officers should be fully qualified technical persons and they should be employed by the Department. But in the Bill we find that no qualifications have been laid down for valuation officers, and the income-tax officers themselves become the valuation officers, which is very much against the spirit of the A. R. C. recommendation.

So, this Bill bristles with many lacunae and loopholes and they should be closely and carefully scrutinised by a Select Committee which can be chosen by the hon. Minister. I am at one with him that this Bill should be put on the statute-book. I wholly support the objectives of this Bill. My only and sincere wish is that it should be put in a better form and in a stronger position so that there is no loophole and there is no element of arbitrariness or discretion given so that tomorrow we shall not receive complaints of corruption and arbitrary exercise of discretion etc. To that extent, we should try to improve the Bill.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : So far as the principles underlying the contemplated legislative measure are concerned, there is no doubt that they are very highly commendable and very highly laudable. I have no doubt in my mind that Government will receive support from all sections of the House, primarily because the measure indicates an awareness on the part of Government, though belatedly, and at long last, to become vigilant and watchful in respect of transactions in immovable property which transactions all these years have caused tremendous havoc on account of the possibilities of tax evasion, and have been transactions most cherished and most attractive for purposes of investment of black money earned out of tax evasion.

It is a very well known phenomenon, and I am sure that more than anyone else in the House, the Finance Minister would be aware of it, because he ruled supreme over Bombay for years and he knows things about Bombay so well, that immovable properties in our country have been the most attractive and massive absorbent of black money. In this Bill it is realised in principle—as regards the form, I shall comment a little later—that such untrammelled dealings in black money be stifled or checked to a substantial degree. I do hope that that is the intention, particularly in view of what the Finance Minister has stated in the Bill, that this inflow of coloured money into this highly attractive absorbent of black money should not be so easily possible after we enact this measure in the proper form.

However, I have to agree with the Member from the DMK who said that this Bill should go to Select Committee. Because it was so clumsily and hastily drafted that I am afraid that the whole measure in its present form instead of implementing the objective of the Bill will in fact impede the attainment of that objective. As I shall point out presently, the Bill is full of loopholes and out of one thousand cases, hardly one case will be caught in the net. It is my very grave apprehension that that one case will be the case of an honest man, and 999 crooks will get out of the net. Further the way this measure is drafted so hastily and clumsily, it will open flood-gates of litigation and in fact it will just lead to floods without any gates, and will only help expand the paradise of the

legal profession. Therefore, I do support what Shri Sezhiyan has said about presenting this Bill in a proper form. It should be very skilfully and artistically drafted so that we do achieve the objective which the Finance Minister and the whole House has in mind.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not know how artistic it has to be.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Human ingenuity can work both ways. The more skilful and more artistic we are here in Parliament, the more ingenious and artistic the lawyers will be in the courts to defend their clients. But that is no reason why we should be crude or bereft of proper appreciation and understanding of our faults in drafting and get rid of what look like palpable defects and deficiencies. I have no doubt that when I point the same to the Finance Minister he will accept that the whole form of the Bill needs to be changed.

My first very serious objection is : how does this Bill get at those transactions where without a "transfer" of immoveable property there is investment of black money in immoveable property ? Today the most cherished occupation of a successful tax evader is to amass as much unofficial money as he can and purchase immoveable property, by investing substantial moneys on which he has not paid tax in false properties and thereafter go on to deal with these immoveable properties in such a way without effecting transfer that he enjoys with impunity the rewards of tax evasion. This measure in its existing from does not hit at any transaction in which black money is invested in immoveable property unless a transfer takes place.

I heard the Finance Minister very attentively this morning when he was replying to a call attention notice on the rising price spiral. He said—and I have no doubt in my mind that he meant it—that he is very anxious to take stern and effective measures to curb tax evasion. He further said this afternoon that we are enacting a measure by which people will not be able to invest their black money in immoveable properties. I would ask of him whether he has made any provision in this Bill where a man who is investing in immoveable properties, his black money will in any way be impeded, stifled or stultified from investing the same. This is my first serious objection to the proposed legislation. This law must take in, and in a special category, taxation of investment of black money on the basis of the difference between the construction cost and the fair market value even without transfer. After all, why should a man be penalised only when he transfers and not a man who invests black money in that transfer. The taxation should be at the investment stage. The existing section 69 relating to tax on unexplained investment is extremely inadequate for such taxation. Nothing comes out of that. Even in a case where a person constructs a house at an apparent cost of a lakh of rupees or two but for purposes of wealth tax the value is taken at Rs. 5 lakhs, this Bill can do nothing to him. Why not, therefore, make a provision that that Rs. 4 lakhs will be brought to tax whether he has transferred or not ? The difference between construction cost and fair market value also must provide basis for compulsory inquiry and action for taxation of black money invested in immovable properties unless the variation is due to appreciation in the value of property over years.

I come to second serious objection. Concealment of tax through investment in immoveable properties is very widely prevalent in the affluent sections of the society. It is there in respect of other transactions and properties also unrelated to immoveable properties, but much more so in the case of immoveable properties. In fact, without black money you cannot acquire immoveable property. I know of a retired Chief Justice now settled in Nagpur, who told me that on retirement he wanted to invest money in Bombay with a co-operative society for a flat. He could not make the investment and could not buy the flat because he did not have 40 per cent of black money to invest. I shall be willing to divulge the name to the Finance Minister if he is interested in knowing who it was. Does this Bill take into account the large scale malpractices through and via the housing co-operatives not of the labourers or the common people but of the affluent section of society in large cities and specially Bombay ? Millions of thousands unaccounted rupees are put into these properties, large and palatial buildings construc-

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

ted and then brought into the co-operative societies. And these transactions today do not come in for any punitive measure. They will never come for any deterrent measure even tomorrow under the law. They will never come in under any acquisition proceedings under this law. Are we going to leave the dishonest rich and affluent free just because they are operating via cooperatives and come heavily only on the unsuspecting unwary citizen who cannot afford expensive legal advice on taxation ? I have no doubt in my mind that the Finance Minister is aware that the scheme of co-operative housing in Bombay by the affluent section is one of the biggest bodies of racketeers and profiteers. These activities are completely left out because that transfer will not be brought within the gamut of the provisions of this measure.

The next objection I have is about the scheme of the measure for initiation of acquisition proceedings. I have gone through the Bill, not at great length but hurriedly and I shall endeavour to point out to the Finance Minister what to me look palpable and glaring inadequacies so that he could agree to the suggestion of Mr. Sezhiyan to send it to the Select Committee and would realise the need to give sufficient time. Seeing the importance of the measure, we have to do a thorough job. Let us not make laws after laws and then go on making amendments after amendments, let us not have a series of new taxation laws where we have larger new loopholes than measures to plug old ones.

I shall first point out the grave and extremely perilous procedure contemplated under 269 (C) for vesting jurisdiction in the competent authority to initiate proceedings. Prima facie it is contemplated that three conditions must pre-exist before the competent authority can assume jurisdiction to initiate proceedings. Finally whether it is to be acquired or not, is a diffenent story. Even for initiating proceedings three conditions must exist. Firstly, the property should be above Rs. 25,000. There should be no difficulty about this condition. The second condition is that there should be variation in the apparent consideration and the fair market value of the property. Possibly, in this also there may not be much difficulty because the apparent consideration mentioned in the conveyance deed and the fair market value are something which can be ascertained through wealth tax assessments, records etc or other evidence such as the valuation of similar properties situated next to this property. That may not present much difficulty.

The real difficulty is with regard to the third pre-condition contained in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of 269C. The competent authority could initiate proceedings when he has reason to believe and when called upon will have to prove prima facie that as a result of transaction there is reduction or evasion of the liability to pay tax of the transfer or that the transfer facilitates concealment of any income or any moneys or other assets assessable under Income-tax Act or Wealth Tax Act of the asseesse and that this reduction of tax liability, evasion or concealment even if factually found were premeditated and were outcome of a deliberate artifice.

In other words the burden of proof has been cast on the competent authority before he can assume jurisdiction to initiate the proceedings, prima facie to establish existence of a plan and its nexus with tax evasion. The law is far too well established on this point. There are also two leading cases on this point. There are similar provisions in the Income-Tax Act where the burden has been cast on the department to prove that a particular transaction has been gone into as an artifice or as a devise to evade tax. If in reality there is reduction of tax liability, if there is evasion of tax, that does not matter. The conspiracy to evade tax must be proved by the department before the proceedings are initiated. The two leading cases I have in mind are : Sakarlal Balabhai reported in 1968 (69) ITR 186 and the second case, Mohd. Ibrahim Sahib reported in 1962 (45) ITR 168.

I hope the hon. Minister will look into the ratio of these two cases which have laid down inter alia, that the avoidance of tax must be intended to be achieved by the assessee in entering into the transaction. It must be a deliberate act with a set purpose. How impossible and how difficult it is to prove that this was the purpose in transfering the property can be imagined. The factual reduction in liability by itself is not sufficient

justification to assume jurisdiction to initiate the proceedings. I submit that we are making this law unnecessarily cumbersome. Ultimately you may not acquire it unless you are satisfied on these two points. That is in fact contemplated in another section. But for the purposes of initiation of proceedings, straightaway it must be provided that the moment you find that there is a variation between the apparent consideration and the fair market value, there prima facie jusification in vesting the jurisdiction in the competent authority to go ahead with further proceedings, which will enable untrammelled enquiry.

Secondly, Mr. Sezhiyan referred to section 52 and said that the terminology employed in that section was more precise, more accurate, that that should be superimposed in this section. I am however, on a different question that is of much greater and vital importance, connected with section 52, and it is this. The fact seems to have completely escaped the attention and notice of the framers of this Bill that section 52(2) of the Income-Tax Act contemplates taxation, by a fiction, of income which might represent the difference between the apparent consideration mentioned in a conveyance and what might be its market value for purpose of taxation of capital gains. In other words, the difference can be brought to tax by a fiction, even if the transferor has apparently not received the money representing full market value of property. Therefore, the income-tax officer has sufficient powers to tax the income even if sought to be evaded in a particular transfer of immovable property as it is. Thus section 52(2) operates in the same field and applies to same transfers and transactions as the present chapter under consideration. Tomorrow, when proceedings are initiated for acquisition of a property, it will be the right of the assessee to say that there is no question of reduction of tax liability because the Income-tax officer can always tax him under section 52(2). It is a well accepted prinoiple of taxation law that when there are two provisions of law applicable to a transaction, the provision which leaves the assessee with lesser burden will only apply and not the other. All these facts have not been looked into by the draftsmen.

This Bill typifies our attitude towards taxation laws. We have made a massive 700 amendments in the last few years and I do not know how many more hundred amendments we will make. It is very laudable objective, but why can we not devote more time to go into this. It is much better that we have a skilful drafting rather the rush through these matters the way we are trying to do. Because if my apprehensions are justified then section 52(2) and this new Chapter XX A may operate in the same field in respect of the same transaction, then the whole measure may become a dead letter. And how long are we going to blame ourselves for not curbing tax evasion when we ourselves make laws in which we leave a tremendously large amount of loopholes; tremendous scope for litigation, Therefore, it is very necessary to have a careful look into the matter.

Another point Shri Sezhiyan made was about the limited scope of the term "transfer", that exchange is not transfer. Maybe that is correct, but I know of a case which is reported in 1957 (32) ITR 190 Supreme Court, which has in terms stated that relinquishment of a right or extinguishment of a right is not transfer. In fact, this case arose under the capital gains provision. A company redeemed its preference shares and the Income-tax Officer tried to tax the capital gains on the same. The same was resisted on the plea that there was no transfer of the preference shares because they were not transferred to anybody. only the right came to an end, the rights were extinguished. The Supreme Court held that capital gains could only be levied on transfer of assets, not on extinguishment of a right or relinquishment of a right. Accordingly, in 1956 the law was amended. But even then we are not wise about that in this Bill. This is how we are proceeding with our fiscal legislation one after the other. When the Supreme Court in a case held that for purposes of transfer you have to artificailly expand the scope of the term transfer by a fiction created in the definition section to include extinguishment or relinquishment of a right if so desired and we have amended the law accordingly in respect of capital gains, still we are not worried about doing the same here in this Bill.

15·00 hrs.

In fact, without charging any fees, I can suggest a very easy way out. I create a tenancy in common in an immovable property with A, B and C. My interest and their interest remain in common tenancy. I do not define what is the interest of each. The property is valued at say Rs. 3 lakhs. I tell ABC, "You give me Rs. 1 lakh white, two lakhs black and four of us will become tenants in common". I will thereafter make a document and relinquish my right. The transaction will be completely outside the purview of this Bill. I would like to have this particular illustration examined by any competent person who understands taxation laws and see whether this sort of large scale avoidance is possible or not. Many such loopholes are likely to be there.

While I agree that no mercy has to be shown to anybody who earns and invests successfully black money and indulge in transactions in immovable properties to evade taxes, the provision regarding appeals causes to me the greatest concern. Against the order of the Additional Commissioner of Income-tax, an appeal lies to the Board of Direct Taxes. I take it that if the Board has to perform its duties, it must have a high degree of revenue bias. What is the use of providing an appeal from Caesar to Caesar ? It is an appeal from the right hand to the left hand. If at all, the Board is expected to be ever ready to put its mark of approval on what the Additional Commissioner has said. Sir, appeal is an invaluable right. There are honest assessees also, therefore, one in a thousand or two thousand but his interest must be safeguarded. It is of utmost importance in any jurisprudence which is supposed to govern a civilized society that the appeal must always be decided by an impartial and independent tribunal or else it becomes mockery of justice. Therefore, the appeal should under no circumstances go to the Board. It should go to the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal. After all, Tribunals have earned a great reputation for their integrity and independent work. They are knowledgeable people of immense dependability for justice and fair play. There is no reason why the appeal should be confined to the Board. If the Additional Commissioner makes order and the Board accepts it; that would be the end of a matter. That looks extremely crude, unfair and if I may say so, a little barbarous. That should not happen. I am sure the Finance Minister will consider this also.

I have very hurriedly gone through the Bill. I could have made an extensive note and submitted it to the Finance Minister, but that was not possible because of shortage of time. I have pointed out some of the very palpable and glaring lacunae, loopholes and drawbacks. There is tremendous scope for redrafting this measure. The basic theme is very laudable, but the provisions are going to defeat it. I have no doubt about it. Therefore, I hope the Finance Minister will agree to referring the Bill to a Select Committee and giving the Select Committee sufficient time to deliberate on it and make recommendations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I have listened with great attention to the speech of my hon. friend, the prosperous income-tax lawyer. He has been vigorously suggesting that the Bill should take more time to come into existence in the form of an Act. Well, the House will decide, the government will decide how judicious that should be My party will support any move which results in real realisation and just use of the exchequer which has to go back to the people in the form of services, development and welfare. Here I may quote what the President of the Associated Chamber of Commerce wrote to his counterpart in London : "here in India we are surrounded by an ocean of laws and we will have to comply with them in letter, not in spirit." Are you really going to apply them properly and energetically ? No. The performance of the immediate past befits only this government with its present class character. Why is it that in this vast country with a population of 550 million people you have no more than 3 million assessees ? It shows two things. Firstly, the economic condition in this country is deplorable. We are one of the lowest among the 54 countries that are mentioned in the UN list. Secondly, the present taxation machinery has not been able to touch many of the persons who should have come under it.

Coming to Professor Kaldor, who dos not belong to my party, he estimated several years ago that loss of tax as a result of income-tax evasion would be between Rs. 200 crores to 300 crores. The Income-tax Investigation Commission which was appointed in 1947 investigated 1058 cases and detected unaccounted income of Rs. 48 crores. Under the voluntary disclosure scheme of 1951, Rs. 70 crores of unaccounted money was disclosed in 20,192 cases. Under the disclosure scheme as embodied in the Finance Act of 1965, 2001 assessees disclosed unaccounted income of Rs. 52·18 crores. The second disclosure scheme in the same year brought forth Rs. 145 crores by over one lakh assessees. The Income-tax Department was able to impose penalties amounting to Rs. 39·94 crores between 1964 and 1968 for concealing an income of Rs. 161 crores.

Then, the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for 1969-70 contains startling statistics. This report reveals that the gross tax arrears amounted to the staggering figure of about Rs. 960 crores of which 82 per cent was due to tax on incomes (personal and corporate).

Why should this government ask for more powers when they have been unable to use what they have already got in their hands ? This shows that they are not really serious about this business. They want only to hoodwink the public by asking for more legislation. They have so many laws in the statute book which they do not use. It is just like a beautiful library with a large number of books which is seldom used.

Here I want to say either the hon. Minister or the Auditor-General has misled the House. In reply to Unstarred Question No. 1027 in the Rajya Sabha Shri K. R. Ganesh stated that the total outstanding amount of income-tax as on 31st March, 1971 was Rs. 490·8 crores as against Rs. 507·91 crores on 31.3.70. He added that the figures for 1971 are provisional as the final figures are not yet available. Whose figures should we take as true, that of the Auditor-General or of the hon. Minister ? Shri Ganesh promises to meet this point; otherwise, we shall take it for granted that he had deliberately misled the House and the people of this country.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Misled about what ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : About the figures of arrears of taxes.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : What has that to do with the acquisition of immovable property ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Now I come to Government's failure. "Operation 'RAT' fails to enrich exchequer", I am quoting from papers. It says :

> "Operation 'RAT' (Reduction of Arrears of Tax), which was launched by the Finance Ministry with much fanfare last year, has failed to fetch the Central exchequer tax outstandings running into several crores."

These paper tigers are only trying to have a lot of mane on their body ! It says :

> "Further, this increase was by no means a record, as the department had recovered nearly Rs. 40 crores more between 1967-68 and 1968-69."

So, the recent recovery, this Rat business, really assumed the size of a rat. It did not really cut much ice.

What I read new will reveal the extent to which evasions are made. I quote Shri K. R. Ganesh again :

> ".....consequent upon Mr. Chandrasekhar's charges in Rajya Sabha in 1967-68, had yielded to the Exchequer an additional tax revenue of Rs. 30·24 crores."

This was not on Government's initiative. Shri Chandrasekhar had to reveal certain things on the floor of the House and the Government took the clue from that and acted.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He did not even get his percentage for disclosure !

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That they will not give.

I come to the next item here. It says :

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

"Birla empire had been informed in advance about the Government's decision."

It refers to Government trying to look into the matter and catch him. What is the outcome ?

"The Hindustan Engineering and Construction Company of the Birlas had shown a profit of only Rs. 2·6 lakhs. The Government was informed that the profit was faked up and that the real profit was Rs. 72 lakhs."

That was later substantiated. A man can get a rubber seal by paying tax on Rs. 2·6 lakhs while his actual profit is Rs. 72 lakhs, just about 36 times of what he has paid if not more !

About Mundhra, the big patron of the ruling party.....*(Interruption)*.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : Who is Mundhra ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Haridas Mundhra.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : He is not the patron of the ruling party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Have I got to talk about Shri Subramaniam here ? I do not wish to, particularly today. The steel deal and the Steel Minister's friendships, we do not want to talk about at the moment. There are other occasions when I will tell you about that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Aminchand Pearelal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I know, they are the patron saints of the ruling party.

The total arrears of Shri Haridas Mundhra, as quoted in one of the most circulated papers in India, is Rs. 2 38,97,000 although the ministers from the Finance Ministry had been giving wrong and misleading figures at different forums.

In Calcutta, where the capitalists are constantly talking about labour unrest, law and order, and where misappropriation of the money given for provident fund has been one of the highest in the country, income-tax arrears of big assessees in Central Calcutta area amounted to Rs. 50 crores while the total arrears for the whole of West Bengal is approximately Rs. 240 crores. These big industrialists cannot be disturbed because they are helping Shrimati Gandhi in furthering her political cause in West Bengal. Therefore, they cannot be pressed for payment of money...*(Interruption)*.

If Shri Chavan is really serious, he can go in for a cost aocounts audit about which Ihave mentioned time and time again in this House. The usual *modus operandi* or the method of evasion of big industrialists is through inflated cost of production and deflated sales revenue. That is the main head. If you really are serious about treating the disease at the very root, you go in for immediate cost account auditing and your job will be far more simplified. But my party will never think that you will ever go in for that.

Coming to the question of physical verification, an Income-Tax Officer, sitting in his office, delegating his powers and working through files and letters, seldom comes anywhere near satisfaction. There should be more provision for physical check and physical verification. There is very little departmental set up and the Income-Tax Office today is a terror for the small assessees but it is a big joke for the big ones. Today, there is a lot of dissatisfaction amongst Income-Tax Officers in regard to distinction that exists between Class I and Class II ITOs doing the same job and have the some workload but on different terms and on different salaries.

I want to make another submission also that a worker when he gets his salary, when he gets his bonus and when he gets his other emoluments other than his salary, should not be taxed all at a time. It should be done either on quarterly or on monthly basis.

Then, I come to the question of back money. Black money has been responsible for stagnation in industrial growth for the

simple reason that the industrialists are not revealing their true profits and the true profits are being siphoned out to the second line of currency circulation, namely, black money. As a result, the white money sources in the books of accounts are getting dried up. That is the reason why the industrial growth stagnation has come about. As has been pointed out this morning, the spiralling rise in prices in daily items and the cost of living are also due to the predominance of black money in circulation which is collected out of evaded money.

This is what Mr. Chavan is stated to have said that there is more black money than white money in the country. Mr. Chavan, the Finance Minister, speaking at a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party's Executive Committee is reported to have said, "A parallel economy of unaccounted money now exists" and that black money was being added every minute. What are you doing about it, Mr. Chavan ?

There is a currency circulation of about Rs. 2,450 crores But you will be surprised to hear that black money is almost near-about that amount because the whole amount is not in cash and cash is converted into kind, like, precious stones, jewels and many other things.

We have seen that political factional fights within the ruling party have revealed certain things. I have a clipping here which says, "MP in black money racket". It says :

> "A series of raids by Income-tax officials for black money in Andhra Pradesh launched on the eve of the Chief Minister, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, agreeing to step down from power, is still going on and the latest victims are two Members of Parliament.'

I do not want to mention the name here. It further says :

> "...was elected to the Lok Sabha on the Congress (N) ticket during the snap poll and is one of the top industrialists of the State. He is director of a number of concerns including banks,"

Because of serious factional fights within the ruling party, these things have come to light. Otherwise, you would have never seen these things happening before you.

These safe deposit vaults and lodkers are another menace. You have been talking about having some sort of control on the lockers. But so far you have done nothing and the lockers are now holding more black money, more undesirable currency, than anywhere else. I do not know what you want to do about it. I would like to hear from you today as to what you propose to do.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is going to unlock it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : About this racket of converting black money into white, I have here a very interesting press clipping. Official sources said that the prize-winning raffle tickets for several lakhs of rupees were seized from the custody of the agents. It has become a common practice, and also if you make a trip to the apple-growing areas of the north like Kulu and Kashmir and other places, you will see that big industrialists who have no interest in horticulture are investing money by the millions because that has become a beautiful and convenient machinery for converting black money into white.

There are other menaces too. What can we do ? The black money had been the saviour of certain political parties, particularly, the ruling party. During the last election they had to collect Rs. 50 to 60 crores and who would give them white money ?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, start writing fairy tales. That will give you more money...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : They won the elections without spending any money.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This discovery of Rs. 50 lakhs from the State Bank's strong room—Mr. Nagarwala case, should act as an eye-opener as to where the money comes from. Who is the controlling authority

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

of the State Bank ? Let Mr. Chavan speak the truth. Where did the money come from ? Who were the people who had to receive that money ? How was that money accounted for in the books of the bank ? How was it going to be disposed of ? These are the things we want to know.

Another greatest evil is the menace of over-invoicing and under-invoicing. A committee headed by Mr. M. G. Kaul has given a report and in the morning I have alleged that they have deliberately tried to underplay the mangnitude of the menace with a certain motive—I am sorry to say this. They have said that under-invoicing and over-invoicing is not so much, it is perhaps of the order of Rs. 60-80 crores. But the Administrative Reforms Commission panel has said in so many words that over-invoicing and under-invoicing is to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. But if I have any conviction based on experience, I have seen with my own eyes that under-invoicing and over-invoicing runs to Rs. 300-400 crores a year.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is your experience ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have 14 photostat copies of correspondence between British firms and their mother firms in Europe. These should also be with the Ministry of Finance. I can name the persons who have got it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : They collected from all of them ?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : You produce the photostat copies after the House adjourns.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I can give it to him again tomorrow if he wants.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is not a question of my wanting. If you want, you can give...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Public Accounts Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha says in its 56th report—it was headed by Mr. Minoo Masani, not a CPM man. What does he say ?

> "An idea of the extent of over-valuation can be had from the fact that the imported raw hide and skin, both cleared and uncleared, the value of which was estimated at Rs. 1,35,000 was in fact invoiced at Rs. 1,54,32,438."

Do you know how much it works out to ? 14,900%. Inflation was done to the extent of 14,900%.

I come to another paragraph.

Then the Committee says :

> "The Committee got an impression during evidence that hardly any check was exercised against over-invoicing at the licensing stage. Even though there was a provision for indication of the quantity in the import licence, no such indication was given in the case of non-capital goods. Nor was there any check at the foreign exchange releasing stage."

So, Mr. Chavan, this is what it is. Then it says :

> "The Committee are concerned over the performance of the Customs Department in these cases. It appears to them surprising that the appraising staff of the Department, who were supposed to keep in constant touch with the market and maintain registers showing the prices of commodities coming from various sources, should not have been able to detect these cases, overinvoicing in some of which was as high as 228 times the assessed values. It was urged in evidence that the appraising staff at minor ports was not high-ranking enough..."

—All bogus things.

Then it says ;

"The Committee are pained to observe that at a time when this country was facing a serious shortage of foreign exchange, the Ministry of Commerce should have issued licences worth crores of rupees for the import of raw hides and skins to persons who were not interested in importing these materials. As pointed out by the representative of the Central Bureau of Investigation in evidence, the licencees had perhaps enough materials of their own, with the result that most of them sold their import entitlements at a paltry commission of 2 to 3% and some of them even surrendered their entitlements. This shows how wrong the Export Promotion Council had been in their assessment of the need for imports of these materials."

This only shows that the people behind all these were very rich and influential persons. I am only quoting from the Committee's report. They get away after doing all these things.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : But what happens to the Bill ? Do you support it ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have already said that my party will support any measure that will bring more taxes to the Exchequer.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : That is philosophy. But, in terms of concrete action, do you support the enactment ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I take it that you are a person without a philosophy in life ? I did not know that my colleague had no philosophy in life.

I had been to London recently. I would like to tell about one interesting thing. I know the way tea transactions are sold and bought. I was once assistant there in the fifties. In those days we could not finish the transaction in Mincing Lane for 1 ½ days. Today the whole tacalogue is over in half an hour. This is the position. Why should this be so ? I request Mr. Chavan to kindly enquire into this. Several crores of rupees worth of taxes are evaded. This is being done to hoodwink the people at the Foreign Exchange counters. This is being done to hoodwink the sales tax people in this country, to hoodwink the workers who are working hard in the plantations. They are selling tea under forward contracts, they sell tea on water so that it does not pass through the auction. All these things are happening and this is a thing where I request Mr. Chavan to make enquiries and see what is happening.

These over-invoicing and under-invoicing transactions run into several crores. For the last 6 years we have been pointing this out to the Government, but they are complacent about it and they don't move an inch in this matter. It is because they don't want to annoy their foreign monopolists. Again, I would ask my hon. friend why they behaved so leniently in the BOAC gold smuggling case. They did so because they had no alternative. They received such great pressure from Whitehall that they had to do so. Again, what did they do in the case of Bird & Co. ? Mountbatten come here and pressurised them and they developed cold feet and they would not dare to touch them. They may talk about a small assessee making Rs. 30,000 a year and harass him, but they dare not touch these big assessees. But I say that we shall always be with them whenever they make an attempt to collect more revenue for the exchequer. In fact we had supported them when they nationalised the banks; again, we had supported them also when they nationalised general insurance. But what has been the outcome ? If this Bill really means collection of more tax and more tax money for the people, then my party will be with them.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: (Gauhati) : Tax arrears and black money have been the two gigantic problems that we are facing today on the economic front of the country. In fact, the entire economic complex of this country can be changed and almost the entire deficit in the budget can be bridged, if we can find out effective ways and means to collect these tax arrears and stop the foul play of the thousands of crores of black money. Therefore, any measure which

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

will try to achieve these twin objectives will undoubtedly get the support of all the Members of the House and also the people outside in the country. But I am in agreement with the previous speakers that the Bill in the form in which it has been brought forward before this House will not be able to achieve these two twin objectives. We have complete support for the objectives, but the measures suggested in the Bill suffer from various lacunae to which attention has already been drawn by Shri Sezhiyan and also Shri N. K. P. Salve.

Apart from those legal niceties, I have also my personal doubts as to whether certain provisions of this Bill would be able to stand the test of articles 19 and 14 of the Constitution. Further I feel that the complex procedure laid down in the Bill for the acquisition of properties will leave no benefit but will only mean a further drain of the State revenue and overburdening of the two departments. Firstly, how out of the hundreds of the transfers that take place every day the income-tax authorities or the officers of the Income-tax Department will determine whether a person has sold the property at a lesser value with the intentions as has been mentioned in the provisions of sec. 269 (c) of the Bill. Assuming that the authority detects such a case, under the said provision objections shall have to be called and there will be objections, and then there will be a hearing, and then after completion of these formalities there will be an order. All this will take a sufficient amount of time. Then there is the provision of appeal to the Board. By that time, the party may go to the High Court and the Supreme Court. During this period, certain improvements may have been made or certain deteriorations may have occurred to the property. These again will have to be determined with a view to fixing the quantum to be allowed for the improvements or for depreciation. If there is no agreement on this, again the matter will have to go to a civil court. We know how the civil courts function in this country, and it will take about ten years. So, the case will involve a lot of litigation and hardly one case will be disposed of within twenty years. Therefore, I think that the objectives will be frustrated. Rather, it would mean overburdening the Income-tax Department and also a further drain on the national resources.

We cannot also forget the fact that the income-tax authorities have not been able to show the desired efficiency in the collection of revenues. The tax arrears are mounting up. For instance, in 1960-61, the amount payable was Rs. 242·2 crores, and the amount collected was Rs. 167·4 crores, which reflected only 63·8 per cent of the demand. But this has gone down in 1966-67 to 58·9 per cent. Therefore, while we are all in favour of the basic objectives with which this Bill has been brought forward before this House, personally I feel that this Bill will not be able to achieve the purpose in view. I am in complete agreement with the previous speakers that an amending Bill or a new Bill should not be brought forward frequently in the case of tax statutes, if they will not be able to achieve the purposes for which they are brought forward. So, I feel that the Finance Minister may have a second look at the entire thing, so that after two years he may not have to come back and say that he has not been able to achieve the objective in view, because that will not help us in any manner.

In this context, I would like to refer to two other aspects which though not strictly relevant to this Bill do require consideration. To have an effective machinery of income tax, we should have a set of contented officers. But as has been pointed out by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, an artificial creation of Income Tax Officers class I and class II has led to a lot of resentment and discontentment in the country. I hold no brief for any officers but at the same time officers doing the same type of work should not be artificially classified separately. The old Income Tax Act of 1922 as well as the present one does not differentiate between ITOs class I and class II. In actual practice also, there is no distinction between these two classes of officers so far as allocation of their duties is concerned. In assessing their work, the standard applied by the

CBR is identical. The Government of India also had affirmed in an affidavit in connection with a writ petition, in the Supreme Court, No. 5 of 1966, that in the Income Tax Department, the functions and responsibilities of the Class I and Class II Income-tax Officers are the same. Considering all these aspects, the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes in a note appended before the Public Accounts Committee, in the 29th Report of the Public Accounts Committee, on 29-4-68 observed that 'to improve the conditions of service of the officers and to combat the temptation to leave the department, the class II services of ITO should be abolished.' Government intimated the PAC on 4-1-69 that they would examine this suggestion made in the 29th report and would take suitable action thereon. but unfortunately, nothing has been done so far. In fact, the then Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, had also assured the Income Tax Officers in 1968 that he was trying to abolish the distinction.

My submission is that this type of creation of artificial barriers between officers doing identical work should go so that each officer know where he stands. It is also unfortunate that today there are no comprehensive statutory rules which actually regulate either the appointment or promotion or other conditions of service of ITOs. There are certain administrative rules which have become obsolete. To gear up the administrative machinery, a set of comprehensive statutory rules should be framed as early as possible.

The other aspect to which I want to draw the attention of Finance Minister concerns tax incentives. There has been so much talk of black money and arrears of tax. One of the reasons of successful evasion on both these matters is that today all industries are located only in certain places. The prime need of the country at the present juncture is decentralisation of industrial complex to correct regional imbalances. Can we not at this stage formulate the tax policy to help in diverting the industries so as to rectify regional imbalance ? I do not know whether it will find favour, but it may be that we can try to have a tax incentive for starting industries where there is no industrial atmosphere today. Take for example the State from which I come. There are so many difficulties there due to which industrialists are not keen to open industries there. It is obvious that for a successful industrial complex, certain basic amenities like transport, water, electricity, housing, technical facilities are required but those are missing in my State, for which an industrialist is not keen to have a new venture. A tax holiday or tax incentive may act as a fillip to the establishment of industries in such places.

This type of tax incentive will not be a measure new in this country alone. It has been tried in different countries like Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Iran and Italy with success. I would request the Finance Minister to consider whether this sort of incentive can be given a trial in industrially backward areas. One such tax incentive now is offered in the tribal areas of Assam by exempting persons belonging to scheduled tribes from payment of taxes. Obviously the purpose of this measure is to create a healthy economic climate in backward areas, but it has not in my humble opinion, been achieved. What has happened is that people who are affluent nowadays take all the contracts or do the business in the name of the scheduled tribes with the result that all the money goes into their pockets and they have not to pay any tax. The measure was undoubtedly not intended to provide benefit to such unscrupulous persons.

Instead of that if we try to give tax incentives for the purpose of building new industry, that will probably reap more benefits from the economic point of view. So, I request the Finance Minister to reconsider the whole Bill in view of the various arguments put forward by the previous speakers also and consider seriously removing the artificial barrier between two classes of officers and also the provision about tax incentives.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad) : The objective of the Government in bringing forward this Bill

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

may be good but if this Bill is approved in the present form in my opinion it would benefit neither the Government nor the honest assessee, nor will it serve the larger objective of social justice. Personally I hold the view that a Bill of this nature should be considered by a select committee so that all the pros and cons could be analysed.

Every year when the Finance Minister presents the budget, he talks in terms of simplification and rationalisation of the tax structure. And during the last decade more than 600 amendments have been brought forward to the income-tax laws; all meant to simplify the fiscal policy. But the tax laws have been made more complicated and cumbersome and have become difficult to implement. Therefore the Government should consider whether they could stop amending the taxation laws so often as they have been doing till now.

This particular Bill gives great scope for corruption. The Valuation officer has been granted sweeping powers which are likely to be misused; they will tempt him to go corrupt, and will also induce the honest assessee to hoodwink the Government. Therefore, I suggest that a select Committee be asked to consider the proposition that the immovable property in question should be auctioned straightway under the supervision of some competent judicial authority. In that case there would be no question of determination of market value by the valuation officer. The valuation officer as designed in this Bill will lead to so much corruption that in the whole process of taxation only the honest assessee would in the end suffer. Therefore, while supporting the objectives of the Bill, I suggest that the Bill be considered by a Select Committee in detail.

SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore): This Bill, which comes in pursuance of an assurance given by the Finance Minister during the Budget speech that he would take the deceptionists at their word and pay the value for which the document was registered is, according to us, a mere eye-wash in the context of the magnitude of the problem of black money and the extent of evasion in our country.

15.44 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN *in the Chair*]

Their complacency was understandable some time back but in the context of today when they are declaring day-in and day-out a situation of national emergency, this is mere tinkering with the problem.

The speakers before me have enumerated the forms that black money takes. It is in currency, It is in movable property, it is in immovable property. Its extent also has been to an extent sized up by the Government. This Bill wants to deal with transfers. It is one more addition, as the previous speakers have pointed out, to this jungle of rules and regulations and laws. The bigger the jungle the more scope for escape, the more scope for hiding oneself and the more scope for lawyers to interpret the law and find more loopholes. I can at the very outset on behalf of my party say on the basis of our experience that this Bill is not going to lead to the capture of any single transfer, on the other hand it is creating new scope for corruption. The so-called valuers are going to reap a harvest in the name of this Law, but the exchequer is not going to benefit because it is a half-hearted measure.

If the Government is earnest, it must have exhibited its earnestness in one form or another. With regard to black money in currency which, according to many are in thousands of crores, we have been suggesting every time demonetisation. Even if you do not gain anything, what do you lose? But they cannot contemplate it. Black money made in a hundred ways is preserved in a thousand ways and here is an attempt of dealing with transfers in a very half-hearted manner. I thought the conception of compensation had changed with the 25th Amendment of the Constitution brought in this House, I thought you were not going to pay the market value but if necessary something so that there is no hardship to the person concerned, but here is a

person who has defrauded the exchequer and evaded taxes but you want to pay compensation at the value registered in the documents, and you are going to pay a solatium of 15 per cent. So, the whole approach in bringing the Bill seems to be to explain away saying that the Government has done all that it can, that there is enough legislation on the statute book. As the Finance Minister said in the morning, there is nothing wrong in the law. As the Railway Minister said, they have rules that the saloon should not be attached to express trains, but he can only talk about rules and not about what is happening. Similarly, the Finance Minister also can talk only about rules The rule is that if there is a difference in value between the apparent consideration and the fair market value, the property will be acquired, but what happens will be a different matter. That is why I say this is an eyewash.

Even in a time of emergency when the rear has to be strengthened, when the cooperation of the entire people has to be won over by the Government, they resort to indirect taxation by ordinances, but when you come to dealing with evasion of taxation, you have got evasive Bills. Mr. Salve has pointed out all the loopholes in the very drafting of the Bill, but it is not accidental. I do not believe that our Secretariat is so inefficient that they can be caught by Mr. Salve. There must be strong links that operate that make the Secretariat inefficient, make the Ministry incapable of dealing with evasion by the big sharks. They become very capable when it is a question of indirect taxation by ordinances. So, I am not prepared to walk into their net and start giving suggestions in the clause-by-clause consideration when the whole approach is merely to satisfy their conscience that they have brought a Bill.

You have brought a Bill and passed it. But what is going to happen ? You are not serious at all. I have come across a case where there was a raid in the house of a big shark in my State and 19 officers were beaten up. The police came to their help, but the next day, the police were questioned as to why they exceeded their jurisdiction by walking into another area. The double account seized by the 19 officers who were in the hospital were taken back and handed over to the shark. When we intervened, they said, "It is beyond us. The pressure is from above, at the all-India level. At the State level, we cannot do anything. He has all-India pull." There is another case of an excise officer who gave clues which led to the discovery of 63 sharks who were evading taxes and keeping crores of black money. All the offences were proved, but the fellow who gave the clue instead of being rewarded, was blacklisted. All our efforts to get him at least removed from the black-list failed, in spite of ministerial intervention.

In another case, a habitual offender against property broke into the house of a cine artist in Bombay and looted jewels, etc. All that property was seized by the police. Some admirers of the cine artiste caught hold of him and brought him to the court. That fellow, who unearthed so much of concealed jewels and diamonds was not rewarded. I think only after that, the ministry thought of providing safe deposit vaults to protect the big sharks from such habitual offenders, who alone will be able to unearth the concealed wealth of such big-sharks.

In view of this past experience, we feel this Bill is just an eye-wash. The sharks do not understand anything except confiscation and jail sentences. If you are serious about implementing it, you should put one of the big sharks behind the bars. Pandit Nehru spoke of hanging them from the nearest lamp-post in the streets. The provision should not only be exemplary but it should put the fear of God into them and make them realise that the Government is serious. Otherwise, nothing will happen. You are going to have valuers and after that a solatium ! About penalty, it is six months' imprisonment or fine. I would like to delete the fine. When I proposed it to a group of lawyers, they said then the courts will always acquit them, because the courts cannot imagine such eminent people being put into jail !

If I am the officer in charge and if I unearth a lot of concealed money, when he officers a part of it to me, why should I go ahead with the prosecution and try to convict him ? But if I am an honest man and if I do

[Shri Balathandayutham]

not yield to the temptation of accepting a share of the concealed wealth, I take him to the court, but he is simply fined. For the first offence, he is acquitted. For the second offence, he is fined. So, this is not going to deter them. I thought this Bill would act as a deterrent and reduce such offences. But the Bill is so wishy-washy, so inadequate and so scrappy. You are just trying to create the impression that you are up against evaders trying to save your conscience. If the Minister agrees to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, I appeal to him not to confine it to transfer of immovable properties alone.

You should take into account all forms of concealment, all forms of black money and have a Bill to simplify the whole Income-tax Act. You should seriously see to it that you are able to get what is legitimately due to the exchequer. Otherwise, I warn you, you are going to face a very serious economic crisis the like of which you have not faced so far. I want you to bear in mind what Ceylon has passed through. Ceylon, inspite of having a progressive government, had to go through a very trying period. So, I want you to learn a lesson from that and take drastic steps, if necessary, even nationalisation or confiscation and failing people for the offences mentioned in this Bill. The punishment should be made more deterrent. If you are really serious, you should bring forward a legislation which will deliver the goods.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Mr. Chairman, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister and the Government that after talking about this subject for the last twenty years they have at least buckled down to doing something about tax evasion. But, unfortunately, their present attempt, as you have heard the last speaker say, is as futile as their past attempts and I sometimes wonder whether there is any seriousness of purpose behind arming the government with all the powers that it continues to arm itself with year after year. If you were to read the massive legislation that this government has produced, I think you will find that nobody in his right senses, not even a genius, not even a computer would be able to define clearly the area of honesty and the area of dishonesty. My charge against this government has been that during all these years it has not produced any legislation that protects the honest man against the tyranny of the government. They have produced laws which will ultimately share a few modest small people and all the big fish always manage to find their way out of the net cast by this government.

They talk about market value. Have you defined at any time what the market value of a property is ? You are about to make legislation which puts every single property under the purview of your department and yet you have not defined what the market value is at any time. I think the citizen of this country has a right to know what the actual market value is and it should not be left to some officer, some Engineer in the PWD or some valuer in the Income tax Department, who will arbitrarily decide what the value of the property is. I do not want to go into the details of this particular problem, but I hold very strong views on this and I hope I will have an opportunity of passing them on to the hon. Minister in the Select Committee.

15.59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There is also a vast area of discretion which is discriminatory to an honest man; discretion is there at every stage. The income-tax department arbitrarily catches hold of an innocent man.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the hon. Member...

SHRI PILOO MODY : There are yet two minutes to four and I can finish today.

MR. SPEAKER : Would he like to finish his speech today or continue tomorrow ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : All right. I will finish it tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, what about those two minutes ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Overnight time always multiplies. I have left the option to you and you have allowed me to continue tomorrow.

16·00 hrs.

MOTION *RE.* FAILURE OF DELHI POLICE TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AT 7, JANTAR MANTAR ROAD AND INCIDENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up item 11 fixed for 4 o'Clock.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : I rise on a point of order and I want your ruling on it.

MR. SPEAKER : This is in the name of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and Shri Morarji Desai.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : May I seek a clarification from you ? Suddenly an addendum to the Revised List of Business has been circulated saying,—

"Item 11

after 'SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA'

add "SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI" "

This was not circulated this morning. The name has suddenly come up. Therefore, will you allow that my name also be added to the discussion tomorrow ? I know, when Shri Dange, who was the leader of our group then, wanted to start the Pay Commission discussion, you gave the ruling that Banerjee should start it. I have every respect for Shri Morarji Desai. Let him speak. But if it is a mistake on the part of the office... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a mistake on the part of the office. They had applied later that this motion was in the name of both of them. So, this name was added later on, afterwards. But only one of them will be allowed, not both of them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I know it. But Shri Shyamnandan Mishra might move it for a minute and then Shri Morarji Desai may speak. We do not mind that. But this will be a dangerous thing. Supposing, I know of a calling-attention notice being admitted at 10·30 today, which I have not tabled, I can send my name for inclusion.

MR. SPEAKER : This motion is under rule 184. The procedure for calling-attention is entirely different from that under rule 184. Under rule 184 they gave another name. We bracketed it. But only one of them can place it before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Tomorrow there is a motion on West Bengal by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Samar Mukherjee. They belong to the same party. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu might drop out and ask Shri Samar Mukherjee to speek. I can understand it. But there was only one signatory to this motion, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : On a point of order, Sir. Can there be any ruling on a hypothetical matter ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I really pity his intelligence. He says, it is hypothetical. It is on the agenda. They gave only one name. Even on today's order paper it says, "Shri Shyamnandan Mishra to move the following". Suddenly we find that Shri Morarjee Desai's name has been added to it. I do not mind; let Shri Morarji Desai speak, but let Shri Shyamnandan Mishra initiate the debate. There were no two names on the motion. It has been added afterwards. It is an afterthought. I can challenge. If you have allowed it, I bow to your ruling. But it will set a bad example. Tomorrow, I may claim the same thing.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : The Speaker has the power to prepare the Order Paper. In this case, the Order Paper

[Shri M. Kalyanasuandaram]

has been prepared and circulated to Members. Then, it becomes the property of the House. Even the Speaker on his own direction cannot amend the Order Paper without the consent of the House.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Both are national leaders It does not matter whether he speaks or Mr. Morarji Desai speaks. It does not make any difference. Both are national leaders; both belong to Congress (O).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I do not think the same applies to Mr. Pandey. It makes a lot of difference whether he speaks or his leader speaks.

MR. SPEAKER : If he is a Member of the same party and his name is substituted by another name...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It can never be done. It has never been done in the history of Parliament. You quote even one instance and I will bow to your ruling. It has never been done. Let us make the rule; I am for it. Tomorrow, I will also say that my name may be substituted by another name.

MR. SPEAKER : The Rules Committee will examine.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Let the Rules Committee examine it. But let us begin the debate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : We are only suggesting that it should not be made a precedent. If you have agreed to make it a practice, then we will also follow it.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I know you are entrusted with certain duty.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: I am not entursted with any duty. This is my duty as a Member of Parliament. I want to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : On behalf of the party, you are performing some duty. I know it.

I think, there is a valid point I allow him but later on I will send it to the Rules Committee to examine it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : One thing can be done. Let Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra say, "Mr. Speaker, Sir,....." and then Mr. Morarji Desai continue it.

MR. SPEAKER : The more I part with my discretion, the more he is emphatic. I am referring it to the Rules Committee Shri Morarji Desai.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: On a point of order, Sir.

My point of order is that the matter is *sub judice*. It is in the Magistrate's court and both parties have been served with notices under Section 145. Now, you are going to debate a Motion under Rule 184 and it says, "...and incidents connected therewith."

It means that it is not only connected with the law and order position but it also concerns with 7, Jantar Mantar Road, and what has taken place there, all these things, will be debated. I want your clear ruling on it. The matter is *sub judice* under Section 145 and both parties have been served with notices. This Motion cannot be discussed. I want your ruling on it.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : This Motion cannot be discussed under Rule 186. It says :

> "In order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely :
>
> × × × ×
>
> (viii) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India."

So I support my friend that this motion cannot be discussed in this House because before the Magistrate the same matter is being adjudicated upon and this is the latest order which has been passed by the Magistrate on the application of Mr. Manubhai Patel...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : Is it a certified copy ? (*Interruptions*) You must get a certified copy.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : This is a UNI news item also. I am reading from the news agency report. In this House newspapers are being read. Therefore, I am entitled to quote a news agency report.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mohanty, don't do it.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : The news report reads as follows :

> "The Opposition Congress General Secretary, Manubhai Patel, to-day filed an application in the court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, A. G. Cutting, praying that the premises at 7, Jantar Mantar Road, here be attached under Sec. 145 Cr P. C.
>
> Mr. P. N. Lekhi, Counsel for Mr. Patel, said in view of the situation at the Jantar Mantar Road office which was taken by the Ruling Congress, the court should, in the interest of maintaining peace, order that the premises be sealed and attached.
>
> Mr. Cutting asked the Police to make an on-the-spot enquiry and report by Wednesday."

What I submit is that this is under consideration of the court. Therefore, this motion should not be discussed.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta—North-West) : It shall not relate to any mattter.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : The word used is 'related',

SHRI A. K. SEN : If I may say, Sir, it says that it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication. So, the word 'relation' has a very wide implication. So long as the matter relates to any matter which is under adjudication, as a matter of decency and decorum and convention. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY : A most unfortunate choice of words.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are going to discuss the failure of the Police.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, अगर आप ही इस तरह से बोलेंगे तो मैं और किस को कह सकता हूं ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : You must not expect a better behaviour from them.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : The Congress Party should not become the Swatantra Party. Yesterday we have decided that there will be a discussion. Now among themselves there is a quarrel. What is it ?

MR. SPEAKER : When the motion came up yesterday, it was entirely in a different from and not that motion. It mentioned about forcible occupation, this and that. Last evening when we had a Leaders' Meeting, we discussed in the presence of all of them—West Bengal and the present one. Of course the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and other Ministers were also present. I personally had this view that so far as occupation, forcible occupation and all that, that is already pending before the court. But, there are two sides to this question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Like decency and decorum.

MR. SPEAKER : I read the report... (*Interruptions*). If you want to speak, I can sit down.

I read the report of the Presiding Officers' Committee that was appointed sometime back. They examined this issue in detail, especially the matters partly *sub-judice* and partly not *sub-judice*. And in this matter, so

[Mr. Speaker]

far as the forcible occupation and title of the Jantar-Mantar building is concerned, nobody knows anything about it, and why this name is there for that building. We do not know. I have been in the Congress since the last 35 years; I learnt it only today that Jantar-Mantar has got something to do with this building.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Choo Mantir also.

MR. SPEAKER : I hope it has nothing to do with shoes that you wear. So I allowed it; they amended it. Shri Mishra was good enough to delete that part, forcible occupation and all that and he agreed to discuss only the role of the Police. Therefore, you have to be clear about it. If you want to, discuss about the merits of the occupation which is already in judicial determination, it is very difficult for the Speaker to allow it. This was agreed upon last night and all of us agreed to bring it in the House and I hope you will have a clear-cut idea about the demarcation. Thank you (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Banerjee, I would request you not to be agitated about it. You will have enough time about it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I think he was also there, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request Shri Morarji Desai to come to the front benches.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat) : I can speak from here.

MR. SPEAKER : It is up to you but we would have been very happy if you can come here. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move the following motion :

> "That this House deplores the failure of the Delhi Police to prevent violence and assault on the Congress (O) President Shri Sadiq Ali and some Members of Parliament on the 13th and 14th November, 1971 at 7, Jantar-Mantar Road, New Delhi and incidents connected therewith."

Sir, I know that there is a *sub-judice* matter involved in this particular motion also and I shall try to keep clear of it and see that is not prejudiced. But I have to relate the facts of the case as they have taken place, without going into my controversy about it.

The Supreme Court decided an appeal on the symbol case on the 11th of this month While deciding in favour of the ruling party and giving them the symbol, the Supreme Court specifically stated that this does not in any way decide the matter of property rights of the parties, and the symbol is not property; the question of property will have to be decided by the Civil Courts. It has been specifically stated by the Supreme Court. And yet on the 13th, the president of the Congress (Organisation) who was sitting in one of the rooms on the first floor was bodily removed from there.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame shame !

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : ...by men and women belonging to the ruling party led by Shri Chandrajit Yadav, by Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma, by a Deputy Minister of the Government and Shri Yashpal Kapoor who has been working for several years as the secretary of the Prime Minister and who was the chief election agent also of the Prime Minister in the last election. Then, he was put out in portico from the upper floor, bodily lifted and taken there. The police were there but they took no action. If the police had not been there, it would have been a different matter. We did not do anything because we believe in the rule of law and not in the rule of the jungle, and it is, therefore, that even though the police did not take any action at that time when they were present and the president was taken out of the building, and two others also, the

president went on an indefinite fast as a protest. He is in one of the rooms of that building, which is occupied by the office secretary of the Congress (Organisation). Fortunately, nothing was done there and he is still there alive.

AN HON. MEMBER : They may be killed also. That is also there.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If this can happen, that will also happen in the future, I am quite sure, and the speakers will not be immune from it also; they also might have the same fate.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : यह सही नहीं है।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This is how my hon. friends behave inside and outside, and this was how they behaved there. After that...

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: This is how the hon. Member is behaving in the House. Let him try to understand what his position is. I can shout more than the hon. Member. I am not saying anything without authority. May I know in what capacity he is speaking ? I am not here to be bullied by him in this way. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not lose his temper. After all, they are all in this House as hon. Members.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I request my hon. friends from the opposite side to hear patiently and then say whatever they have to say ? It is a very serious matter.

I am not trying here to raise the question of property so that it may be decided by this House. I am only raising the question of the rule of law. This is fundamental to democracy, and it is guaranteed by our Constitution.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY. The judicial judgment is there. Let kindly try to honour it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The judicial judgment states specifically that it has got to be decided by civil courts and not by force.

Then, on the 14th again, they would not allow our people, that is, the police would not allow our people, at the instance of the members of the ruling party, to go into the compound whereas others were allowed all the while. And at that time, when some of our prominent members were sitting there in the portico as a protest and to assert our rights, they were manhandled.

Shri Gurupadaswamy, Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, was severely beaten as he was sitting infront of the portico and was thrown down.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : This is all white lie.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This happened in the presence of so many witnesses. it was not one man only. Then Shri Mahavir Tyagi, who is a veteran Congressman and a leader of great standing...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : On a point of order. When he refers to the Congress Organisation, which organisation does he mean ? He should say 'Congress (Organisation).' The Organisation must be in brackets.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He should know that the Congress (I) means her and not him.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : And the Swatantra Party does not mean Piloo Mody.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Shri Tyagi was beaten and he fell down and was hurt. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, another person of great standing in the public life of this country, who was also a Chief Minister of UP, was also pushed down and she fell on her face and was injured. Then others were

[Shri Morarji Desai]

not allowed to come in afterwards by the police at the instance of these men who became the lords and masters there. Even Shri Kripalani was not allowed to go and see his wife. Only when later in the night on the 14th he brought this to their notice that his wife was there that he was allowed. People were not allowed to go to the room where Shri Sadiq Ali has been fasting to enquire about him. The worst of it was that his wife who had gone out to bring his clothes from his home with the permission of the police was not allowed to re-enter. It would be very pertinent to see what she has stated in this matter in a letter which has appeared in the press. That will explain the facts without my having to comment on anything.

> "Sir, November 14, Jawaharlal Nehru's birthday, is a very special day in the lives of many of us. My husband and I in particular recollect the affectionate concern and personal interest he evinced in helping us, specially to overcome the insurmountable difficulties we faced in our marriage.
>
> "But this year his birthday has been the saddest experience in our lives. I was with my husband in the AICC office room where he is observing his fast. In the morning, he asked me to bring his clothes and some toilet items. I took the permission of the police officer on duty and he said I would be allowed to come in. I also pointed out that my family members who were escorting me in a taxi would return with me. When I came back, however, with a small suitcase, I was refused entry. When I disclosed my identity, the officer on duty said I should wait and he would consult his superior. When he did not return for a very long time, I asked a member of my family to go and look for him. He found that he was with a group of officers who were talking and smoking under a tree. They did not pay any attention. In the meanwhile, another officer appeared from the AICC compound to open the gate for some ruling Congress members to enter and I tried to get in with them. but the Police on duty caught hold of me physically while some onlookers from inside the compound laughed and some young boys jeered at me. I am grateful however to one young man who released me from the clutches of the Police. In the meanwhile, the Police Officer returned with Mr. Patki, newly appointed Permanent Secretary of the Ruling Congress, who ordered that I alone be permitted to enter. I refused to take orders from Mr. Patki. I was then told to sit down on the side of the entrance and wait. By then, some Mambers of Parliament came and helped me and my family members with some difficulty to enter.
>
> I would also like to add that during this period several threatening calls were made at my residence, my servant was abused and told that the Police would ransack the house. I would have welcomed this as I am proud my husband is a man of integrity and the Police would have gone away rather disappointed.
>
> I know that the Senior Officers on duty will be given awards for the 'exemplary' manner in which they carried out their duties. But may I ask if all this vulgar display of authoritarian power was necessary ? The nation has given a massive mandate to the Ruling Congress which the Indian citizens respect and which have aroused great expectations among the masses. Are there not more urgent tasks to which the Ruling Party members should turn their attention ? Should the Police be used to humiliate defenceless people ? Are our young sons to be exploited to hurl insults on women when during the Freedom struggle they were taught to give their sisters protection against the British Police. We in India are proud of our democratic institutions—a freely elected Parliament an independent judiciary and press. Is it necessary then to imitate Yahya Khan and resort to these methods ? Let us not pay homage to

Jawahar Lal Nehru with roses, but all the decencies of life which he stood for and upheld when he could easily have been a benevolent dictator."

This letter shows how the police have been behaving against all laws and rules. People who are entitled to go there were prevented from going there. When Mr. Gurupadaswamy who is the leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha asked the Police to register a case when they were all assaulted by these people and beaten severely, they would not do anything. That is how the police have behaved and they have behaved like this because it is the ruling party that is doing all these things that have been done there.

As I said, they were led by the two Secretaries of the ruling Congress, a Deputy Minister and a person who has been the Secretary to the Prime Minister for many years. If I said that this must have been with the knowledge of the Prime Minister, I would not be making an exaggeration. But if I am wrong I would certainly apologise to the Prime Minister.

I read in the papers today where it has been indirectly reported that the Prime Minister had expressed unhappiness over what has happened and that she felt embarrassed and she did not like it. What prevented her from reversing the whole process? Her word is law with her party. I have no quarrel with it. How can it be said that anything can happen without her knowledge? It all happened after her return to the Capital. If it had happened on the 12th I would not have said this.

But more than that, she is not only the Prime Minister but also the Home Minister and this happens in Delhi, and in New Delhi above all. Taking the clue from this, something has happened afterwards at Dum Dum in Calcutta where the New Congress people went with bombs and they have taken possession there. This is what is reported in the *Hindustan Times*. The papers have reported in all these matters and several papers have called this disgraceful and as arrogant power being used. This is not said by me, but said by them. Even one of the principal leaders of the CPM, Shri Namboodiripad, has said that this is something completely wrong and illegal and criminal and that he would have also taken possession of their office in Kerala which belonged to them, but that he has not done it. They say they are more decent than the ruling party. That is what Shri Namboodiripad has said.

And this is now this whole matter has been handled by the members of the ruling party at the highest level. It is not done by some people who are raw. Yes, they may have been the instruments of doing it, but the direction is all given by the principal people. This is how the rule of law has been eroded and has been thrown to the winds. If we are to live in a democracy as we are determined to live, and we shall pay whatever price is necessary for upholding it, we cannot allow this to pass unchallenged in this manner. The President has already taken action about it, whatever he can. Others also will have to follow it, but this august body, which is the custodian of the Constitution of this country and which is the highest authority, ought to see that the rule of law is maintained and that the police do not behave in the way they have behaved, as partisans, and then allow all these things to go on. There is an assault on Members of Parliament and respected leaders of the country which the police do not take cognizance of.

The other matter may be *sub judice*, even there one does not know what is going to happen, but I am not going to comment on that just now because as I have said and as you have said it is *sub judice* and I should certainly not comment on that. I am not like my friends on the opposite side who do not have respect for law and rules. I certainly will keep within the rules and not speak about it, but this is how this is done and I cannot understand how this has happened. I do not understand what intelligence has been applied to this method. It will hurt them, it will hurt the country, it will hurt everybody. If it hurt them only, I would not be very sorry because they have brought it on themselves, but it hurts the country. Where shall we be, what will happen to this

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country, if this sort of abrogation of the rule of law is allowed and if this august body does not take any notice of it and does not see to it that the police act impartially and objectively and give protection wherever it is necessary to do so to respectable members of the public, Members of Parliament and also leaders ? That is why I have moved this motion and I hope that my hon. friends will give it the deep thought that it deserves and make amends for it If the Prime Minister is unhappy about it, what is the meaning of it ? There is nothing to prevent her from reversing the whole thing and making amends. I hope that is what will be done.

MR. SPEAKER : We are late for the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. So I think the Committee will meet at 4·45.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Tomorrow.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I am also a Member of the Business Advisory Committee and I request you to cancel it.

MR. SPEAKER : We can have it at 3·30 tomorrow.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj) : Sir, I sincerely feel sorry for the confusion that was created the other day on account of many aspects of the situation that occurred either before or immediately after the incident in the Jantar Mantar Road office of the AICC. I am not a student of law. All my life I read subjects other than law, Therefore, if I intrude into the realm of law, my friends may interrupt me and I will change my course. I personally like to deal with the political aspect of the matter, because politics is certainly involved in it.

The conduct of the police has been quite often under examination and censure in this House and also in the State legislatures. But it is always the Government which was associated with the attempt of censuring the police conduct. Therefore, there is nothing new in what my friend, Shri Morarji Desai, said while he was trying to censure the conduct of the police. The long list of letters of lamentations he read reminded me of many lamentations which must have occurred when he was Chief Minister of Bombay. What did not happen there with the connivance of the then Chief Minister. (*Interruptions*). I do not wish to provoke the opposition; I only want to say some facts for the consideration of my hon. friend. I was only saying that these stories of lamentations will not make a speech political. It has, of course, enabled my friend to re-enter politics and speak in Parliament after a period of silence. I am glad and I wellcome his having spoken here for the first time during the session Perhaps he will continue to speake, although he is always conscious of the great defeat inflicted on his party, which once lived, but which does not live now. After the Supreme Court judgment, I say that there is no other Congress to which I have the honour to belong. Mr. Morarji Desai, therefore, represents himself or any other political group, by any name he might like to call it. (*Interruptions*). It is certainly not a question of property. I would like you to go back to the period when there was difference of opinion before the country between the two Congresses. That difference has now been resolved. There is no other conflict. It is not a question of some building, Jantar Mantar Road building, or some property, or a little bank account that might be possessed by this group or that group. It is the question of an organisation, an institution which has certain values, certain ideals and certain principles. A group of people, using the name of Congress, were using this building which was not their right. The building never belonged to them, the office never belonged to them, the library never belonged to them. I am quite sure that they have always been there as trespasser. They were nothing more than and nothing less than trespassers. Yet, we kept quiet and we never said a word.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Sir, I was asked not to refer to these matters as they are *sub judice*.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : I am referring to certain political trends. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have ruled that matters which are pending before the court will not be referred to.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : I am not referring to the case.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Politics and political matters attached to this problem are not before the court... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : I am merely referring to certain political trends in the country...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : May I make a submission ? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I know very well that Shri Piloo Mody wants to submit something. But I would request him not to make interruptions so frequently. His interruptions are welcome but not quite so frequently.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : Sir, I am grateful to you for this. I hope my hon. friend will take a lesson from this and will not interrupt me. He is a good friend of mine and I am sure he will not interrupt me.

I was only trying to put before you the background. I have nothing to do with the case. I am not a student of law; I am a student of politics. Therefore, I am naturally entitled to put forward the relevant political viewpoint

A little before the general elections were taking place certain tresapassers were occupying a certain building, which is being questioned today. Even after the election was over these people occupied this building which was legitimately ours. We never said a word about it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I say that this amounts to going into the merits of the case ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have expressly stated that no reference should be made about the proceedings which are pending before the court until the judgment is given. The merits and the rights of occupation and other things are left to the court. We cannot refer to them here until and unless the judgment comes. I had already laid down certain limits for these gentlemen. They apply to you also.

SHRI PILOO MODY : All he can really talk about is the virtue of the police.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have no objection to their saying all this. Let them say it but then I will be entitled to refer to these matters in my reply.

MR. SPEAKER : In that case I will not allow the debate.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : That is what I had said earlier, that you should not have allowed the debate. This is what is going to happen. You wash out the entire thing and cancel the debate.

SHKI K. D. MALAVIYA : On the narrow question of excess committed by the police, we on this side of the House are not aware of any excess that was committed by the police or by anybody else. If certain persons, who were eminently connected with politics and Congress before, came to visit the house and went away, we do not know what steps the police took.

I do not know who has resorted to the fast and why he has resorted to the fast. I hope, my friend, Shri Sadiq Ali, who i reported to have gone on a hunger strike, will give it up. I hope, he will realise that this was not a very wise act on his part, in my opinion, to resort to a hunger strike or to such threats. It amounts to intimidation. He is my friend and I feel sorry for him. I hope, he will not continue this fast and will give it up. It is not that there are great principles involved behind it and somebody is going to appeal to him. I consider this as an unwise act.

There was no police excess committed there. It was a simple case of a large number

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

of officials of the AICC inviting the legitimate body of office bearers to that office. So we went there. No harm was committed in our going there. The judgment of the Supreme Court is there. The officers of the AICC knew that they had lost the case. They have no ground to say that the police was involved.

MR. SPEAKER : You are again entering into the merits of the occupation.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : I have nothing more to add except to say that no excess to our knowledge was committed by the police and that it has given a chance to my hon. friend, Shri Morarji Desai, to appear before Parliament once again. I am happy about it and I hope that he will continue to appear before Parliament.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the dispute and the quarrel is concerned, we do not hold a brief as far as this group or that group of the Congress is concerned. It is not a question of a quarrel between two groups of the Congress ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : There is only one Congress, the Indian National Congress. There are two Communist Parties.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I do not want to speak if they do not want to hear me. I say two groups because the Congress (O) and the Congress (N) are reported in papers. That means, there are two groups. I cannot speak according to what they desire. My understanding is that there are two groups, the Congress (O) and the Congress (N). I do not know whether they will dispute that also. It is seen in the papers. So, I will say Congress (O) and Congress (N). There is a dispute as far as the possession of the building is concerned. As far as we are concerned, we have no brief about the Congress (O) or the Congress (N) ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : May I just say that most of them have been here for so many years, since we were just kids. At least you must show some respect to them...

I know there is an uncontrolled blood in you. But kindly do not do it.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I want to tell you, Sir, as far as I am concerned, nobody can say that I interrupted any Member of the Congress Party when he spoke. I was listening patiently. It may be that all are not like me. That is what is happening in the country also. They must understand that. If I am provoked, I will also do something...

MR. SPEAKER : I think, you should not get provoked.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : There is limit. When I began with a sentence, say Congress (N) and Congress (O), they started interrupting me.

As far as this quarrel about proprietary right is concerned, I do not hold any brief. But I have to say that there are certain fundamental principles involved in it. That is not the concern of the Congress or the Opposition. That is the concern of the people and the country as a whole. I want to talk about those principles and policies. I want an answer from the Congress party whether they are strictly following those principles and polices or they have changed them.

If tomorrow they say that the law can be taken into their own hands, I have no objection. Because I can see even today in the country the law is taken in the hands of the people. So many things are happening. If they say that nobody should take the law into their own hands, and those who say it take the law into their hands, what will be the position in the country ? How can you then blame others who take the law into their hands ?

That is what I want to say. It is not only a question of two parties. It is a question of how the matter has been dealt with. As far as I am concerned, I do not say that the law should not be taken in the hands of the people. In some cases, they will have to take the law into their own hands as the Congress party does today. It is an exam-

ple. So, don't say, "Don't take the law into your hands."

A legislation is passed by the Government and for 10 or 15 years that legislation is not implemented. A land is given to a man. But when he goes and occupies the land, he is beaten. Certainly, he will take the law into his own hands and resist it. Don't say, "Don't take the law into your hands" and leave it like that.

I went to Hyderabad about a month back. The peasants told me that they have got *patta* into their pockets but the land is with the landlord. They went to occupy the land but they were beaten. They say that they are given *patta* and they have got it in their pocket but the land is in the hands of the landlord. And the police are also helping the landlords. That is not only one instance. There are so many instances like that.

What I ask is : Does the Government want that nobody should take the law into their own hands ? Does the Government want that ? If the Government wants that, what is done here ? About the police and other things, only Shri Morarji Desai has got surprises. We have no surprises about the behaviour of the police because we have been seeing it in the last so many years. Shri Morarji Desai thought that the police at least as far as they are concerned will behave well, and that he has also by practice understood. I am sure, he will understand it now. Anybody in the Opposition, whether it is Shri Morarji Desai or A. K. Gopalan or anybody else in the Opposition will get *lathis* and blows. I am not surprised about it. I do not complain about it. I complain why it was done against the Congress (O) friends. Why was it done ? They say, they are non-violent. But we have seen that. I do not know what will happen. Not only here. This is what has happened—my friends may howl—as is reported in the press a few days back.

17 00 hrs.

There was an incident in the office of the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee. There is a lady Secretary of the Midnapur Congress (O) District Committee, Miss Abha Maity, was man-handled and molested... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. K. SEN : No, no.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Which paper is that ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : This is all wrong. We have to answer these charges.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : You are financing Miss Abha Maity. We know that.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I don't know who is Abha Maity. My able friend knows.

This is what I have read in the papers. If it is not correct...

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : What is the name of the paper ?

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Most of the papers in West Bengal have reported this. If you want the paper, I will get you tomorrow.

If it is not true, let the Home Minister reply that it was not correct and what is reported in the paper is wrong. It should have been denied by the Congress Committee that this was not correct and this was not what has happened. That was not done. I did not read in any paper this kind of denial. If that was done, then I can say that there are two versions.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : With your permission, Sir, and with the permission of Mr. Gopalan, may I say that one or two papers did bring out that kind of allegation which was immediately denied, I found later on, by the persons concerned.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : By the Congress Committee ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Yes.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I am saying what I read. I can only say what I have read and seen.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : If you only read the beginning of a novel and not its end, you will not get the whole story.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I got the story from the paper I read. If that is wrong, you can say that.

It was said in the paper that she was stripped off her clothes and kicked and thrown out.

SHRI A. K. SEN : This is all wrong.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : A lady Secretary being thrown out ! The Police might have been there but the Police will act according to the directions of the Government. If they are not acting according to the direction, what happens the next day ? A direction should have been given that nothing like that should be done. As Mr. Morarji Desai said, it was not only on the first day, but on the second day also it was done. Afterwards when the wife went to see her husband, then also she was not allowed to go in. What would have happened if she was permitted to go in ? If everything is wrong and only what you say is correct, then nothing can be done. Why was it done ? Why did the papers that support you report like this ? So the question is that these are the things that are being done.

As far as I am concerned several things are being done not only here but elsewhere also. This is a small thing against the law. There is no rule of law because there is the law that when a man is arrested, he must be produced before the Magistrate within 48 hours.

SHRI A. K. SEN : 24 hours.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I can quote instances. Lately, 15 days back, people who had been arrested and interrogated had not been produced before the Magistrate. I went to Tiruchirapalli. I wrote to the District Superintendent and asked him, 'Where is that man who was arrested ? Did you produce him before the Magistrate ? If you had done, when did you produce him ? I want to take him.' That evening he was released.

There is not only one instance; but before this Parliament also many instances have come, where the people had been arrested and had not been produced before the magistrates. Do you want instances ? I will give you hundreds of instances where such things are being done. Only a week back, in Kerala there was an agitation. People were beaten. One man broke his arm. He was arrested. He was produced before the doctor. The doctor said, it is very serious, immediately you should rush him to the headquarters hospital. They did not do it. He was produced before the magistrate and the magistrate said, immediately you go there. But that was not done.

So, I want to show, Sir, as far as respect for law is concerned, the ruling party has no respect for law. They do not want to act according to the law. So, they have no right to say to anybody that "you are not acting according to the law, according to the rule of law" and all that, when there is no rule of law for them. I have got so many instances which I can give. I want to say this that the country has come to this position today. The ruling party which has got a vast majority today thinks that the opposition is nothing, they can be beaten up, they can be crushed, anything can be done "because we are strong." Then why do you call this Parlimentary democracy ? You must have respect for the law. Not only did they not show respect for the law but those Members of Parliament who went, there were beaten. It is only because they are in the opposition. That is all. If Mr. Morarji Desai had been a Member of the ruling party he would not be beaten up. Only opposition Members are beaten; they cannot go there. And the most cruel thing is this. The wife of the man who is on fast is not allowed to go there. What will

happen, will Jantar Mantar fall down, if, Mrs. Sadiq Ali goes there ? It only shows that the ruling party thinks only in terms of lathis, CRP and all that. They say : We have got the Chhatra Parishad and the Youth Congress and all that and so anybody who is against us will be crushed. That is why this is happening. People today are suffering under heavy taxation; today even a sheet of paper costs 2 paise more. There is heavy taxation and people are discontented. Some people think it is better to die rather than to live because of this hard life. Whatever law is there, whatever provision is there in the Constitution, it is the ruling party which violates them. There are so many Central Awards which are given regarding wages but we find that these are all not implemented. But when somebody takes some action of satyagraha or someother thing for the implementation of these things, then law and order comes in, they are beaten up and they are even killed.

The Supreme Court has said that as far as the right of the building is concerned, the Civil Courts will decide that. If they had any iota of respect for the Supreme Court, they would have waited for some time. What would have happened if they had waited for some time more ? That they did not do. They follow these fascist methods. If it continues like this the country will go to dogs.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इस मोशन पर बहस करने की इजाजत दी और साथ ही आज्ञा भी दी कि जन्तर-मन्तर रोड पर बिलडिंग के कब्जे के बारे में, उसके सर्कमस्टान्सेज के बारे में कुछ न कहा जाय। उसके बावजूद भी मोरारजी भाई ने, जिनका मैं बहुत आदर करता हूँ, थोड़ा डायरेक्टली और कुछ इनडायरेक्टली कहा, लेकिन मैं कुछ नहीं कहूँगा। गोपालन साहब ने भी उसके बारे में कहा, लेकिन मैं नहीं कहूँगा। लेकिन एक बुनियादी बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। हम ला आफ ला का जिक्र कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस मामले को इस हाउस में डिस्कस करके हम इस ला आफ ला की स्प्रिट को नेगेटिव कर रहे हैं। जो इल्जाम या एलीगेशन्ज मोरारजी भाई ने लगाई, हालांकि वे उस मौके पर आई-विटनेस नहीं थे और मैं भी उस मौके पर आइ-विटनेस नहीं था, उन्होंने भी कुछ जांच की होगी और मैंने भी कुछ जांच की है। मैं बहुत अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इल्जाम उन्होंने लगाये हैं, वे गलत है, बे-बुनियाद हैं। उनका यह कहना कि श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव, श्री शंकर दयाल शर्मा और श्री यशपाल कपूर, इन लोगों ने किसी ग्रुप को लीड किया, इनकी डायरैक्शन में वहाँ हमला हुआ, श्री सादिक अली को वहाँ से उठाकर बाहर फेंका गया, यह सारा काम हुआ, ये इल्जाम गलत हैं, बे-बुनियाद हैं और मुरारजी भाई को इस मामले में मिसलीड किया गया है।

मैं उनको रिमाइण्ड कराना चाहता हूँ, वे हमारी पार्टी के बहुत बड़े नेता रहे हैं। प्रेजिडेन्ट गिरी के इलैक्शन को चेलेन्ज करने के वक्त उन के सपोर्टर्ज ने जो इल्जाम लगाये थे, उस वक्त यह कहा गया था कि मोरारजी भाई को भी किसी ने पम्फलेट दिया था, लेकिन जब उस की स्क्रूटिनी की गई तो वे सब बातें गलत पाई गईं। मैं मोरारजी भाई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि गिरी-पेटीशन केस की तरह से ही उनको इस मौके पर भी गुमराह किया गया है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि उनकी राय से ही वे

17.12 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

लोग ऐसा कह रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने बहुत होशियारी से प्राइमिनस्टर पर बात को डालने की कोशिश की है, जिसको मैं बहुत स्ट्रौंगली डिप्लोर करता हूँ। सही मायनों में इन एलीगेशन्ज के जरिये एक प्रोपेगेण्डा स्टंट की तरह से हमारी आर्गेनाइजेशन को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की गई है। जब इस मामले की सीरियस स्क्रूटिनी होगी तब मालूम हो जायेगा ये इल्जाम सही हैं या गलत हैं।

[श्री एल० के० एल० भगत]

मोरारजी भाई ने जो इल्जाम लगाये है– ही इज ब्यूटिफुली वेग — उन्होने यह नही कहा कि किसने श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी को पुश किया, किसने श्री महावीर त्यागी को मारा और यह भी नही कहा कि पुलिस उस वक्त मौजूद थी या नही। उन्होने सिर्फ इतना कह दिया–दे वर सिवअरली बीटिन। मै उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि लफ्ज सिविअरली बीटिन के मायने क्या है, अगर सिविअरली बीट किया जाता है तो उससे इन्जरीज होती हैं, लेकिन उन्होने यह नही बताया कि किस को इन्जरीज लगी, कोई मैडिकल एक्जामिनेशन भी हुआ या नही। कि किसी को खरौंच भी न लगे और मोरारजी भाई कह दें—सिविअरली बीटिन यह कितनी गलत बात है।

वे बहुत तजुर्बेकार नेता है, हमारे केन्द्र के बहुत बडे लीडर रहे है, जब उन्होने श्री सादिक अली साहब का नाम लिया तो यह भी नही कहा कि उस वक्त पुलिस वहाँ पर मौजूद भी थी या नही। उन्होने एक इल्जाम यह लगाया कि श्री सादिक अली साहब की पत्नी को पुलिस ने अन्दर नही आने दिया, क्या सर्कमस्टान्सेज थे, कोई टेन्शन थी या कोई झगडे का अन्देशा था, कुछ नही कहा। पुलिस की उस वक्त क्या ड्यूटी थी, क्या सादिक अली साहब को उठा कर उनके कमरे मे बैठा देती या त्यागी साहब को दफ्तर मे ले जाती, उस वक्त पुलिस की क्या ड्यूटी थी ? पुलिस को लॉ के मुताबिक काम करना होता है। अगर कोई जुर्म होता है और वह भी अगर कागनिजेबल आफेन्स हो, तब पुलिस एक्ट कर सकती है, वर्ना पुलिस एक्ट नही कर सकती। है, चाहे पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बर हो या बडे लीडर हो या आर्डिनरी सिटीज़न हो, कानून के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का किसी को अधिकार नही है। वहाँ पर कोई आफेन्स नही हुआ। इसमे दोनो चीजें जुडी हुई हैं मान लीजिये जन्तर मन्तर मे जो कुछ हुआ, वह लीगल था या इललीगल था, अगर इललीगल था, तो उस सूरत मे पुलिस को ला के मुताबिक कार्यवाही करनी पडेगी और अगर लीगल था तो दूसरी तरह की कार्यवाही करनी पडेगी। इसलिये मै यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मोरारजी भाई ने जो ऐलीगेशन्ज लगाये है, वे बिलकुल गलत है, सही मायनो मे श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव और श्री शंकर दयाल शर्मा जब वहाँ पर गये, उस वक्त कोई किसी किस्म का वाकया इस तरह का श्री सादिक अली के साथ नही हुआ।

अभी उन्होने एक लेटर कोट दिया। मैं खामनौर पर श्री गोपालन साहब की बात सुनकर बहुत खुश हुआ, वह मुझे बहुत रेफ्रेशिंग लगा जब उन्होने डेमोक्रेसी और रूल आफ ला की बात कही क्योकि अभी कल ही इसी हाउस मे उनकी पार्टी ने उसका सुज़ाहरा दिया है। मुझे खुशी है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सिस्ट) ने कम से कम रूल आफ ला का नाम तो लिया लेकिन जो पार्टी यह कहती है कि किसी स्टेट को सिसेशन करने का अधिकार है वह पार्टी अगर आज डेमोक्रेसी और रूल आफ ला पर लेक्चर देती है तो अजीब बात लगती है।

मैं एकआध बात कहकर समाप्त करूँगा। मोरारजी साहब ने सादिक साहब की धर्मपत्नी का तजकिरा किया और प० जवाहर लाल नेहरू का नाम लिया और डेमोक्रेसी का वास्ता दिया। मे बडे अदब के साथ श्री मोरारजी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेन्ट को जरा पढें। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेन्ट क्या कहता है ? सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेन्ट कहता है कि इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस जिसके आज श्री सजीवैया प्रेसीडेन्ट हैं वही कांग्रेस है एलाटमेन्ट आफ सिम्बल के पर्पज के लिए। इसका टेस्ट मेजारिटी के अलावा और कोई हो नही सकता है। मैं मोरारजी साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या सिम्बल के लिए इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस एक होगी, जन्तर मन्तर के लिए दूसरी कांग्रेस होगी और कांग्रेस फ्लैग के लिए तीसरी कांग्रेस

होगी ? अगर मोरारजी साहब और सादिक साहब मे डेमोक्रैटिक काशसनेस होती तो वे कहते कि हम कबूल करते है कि कांग्रेस वही है और जो नाजायज कब्जा उन्होने कर रखा है उसको छोड देते। डेमोक्रैटिक काशसनेस से डेमोक्रैसी की फन्क्शनिग होती है।

निजलिंगप्पा साहब कहते है कि उनकी पार्टी स्लिम होती जा रही है। मै उनसे कहता हूँ Slimming exercises in old age and stage, whether of a person or party is very dangerous पार्टी स्लिम होती जा रही है या पार्टी है ही नही ? मुट्ठी भर आदमी एक तरफ और सारी कांग्रेस एक तरफ, सारी पार्लियामेट एक तरफ, ए० आई० सी० सी० एक तरफ और सारे डेलिगेट्स एक तरफ, जनरल चुनाव भी हो गया और जनता का वर्डिक्ट भी आ गया फिर भी वे यही कहते है कि कांग्रेस हम है। क्या इसी को डेमोक्रसी कहते है ? अभी भी इन्होने कुछ नही सीखा है। सारी जनता ने बता दिया है हमारे इन नेताओ को लेकिन फिर भी टेक्निकैलिटीज मे, गिमिक्स और पोलिटिकल स्टंट्स को लेकर खासतौर पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ चलाते रहते है इन सीजन और आउट आफ सीजन।

आखिरी बात कहकर समाप्त करूंगा। आप हमे छोड दीजिए। आपके डा० राम सुभग सिंह और श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा भी अब कहने लगी है कि आपकी पार्टी कांग्रेस के उसूलो पर नही चलती है। तो जहा न्यूमेरिकल स्ट्रेन्थ नही, कोई उसूल नही फिर भी कितने झगडे होते है। इसलिए मै मोरारजी साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी पार्टी से डेमोक्रैटिक काश्शेन्स नही रही। अगर डेमोक्रैटिक काशेन्स है तो वे कह दे कि हम कांग्रेसी नही रहे, हमारी पार्टी का सेप्रेट नाम है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने साफ फैसला दे दिया है। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनका क्लेम यह नही है कि कब्जा इनका है बल्कि इनका कहना यह है कि बिल्डिंग आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के कब्जे मे है तो कौन है आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी ? आप हैं या हम है ? ··(व्यवधान)···गोपालन जी के कहने से या वाजपेयी जी के कहने से आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी नही बनेगी। अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने, जिसपर आप बडा भरोसा रखते हैं, कह दिया है कि सिम्बल के पर्पजेज के लिए यह आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी है इसलिए सारा झगडा खत्म हो जाता है। आप भी अब कहिए कि आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी यह है और हम अपनी अलग पार्टी बनाते है। मै एक बार फिर माराजी साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके नाम पर कितनी बार फटास्टिक, बेसलेस एलिगेशंस गिरी साहब के चुनाव पर लगाए गए और आज फिर वही बात दोहराने की कोशिश की जा रही हैं। पुलिस ने क्या किया उसके लिए कोई प्रिसाइज एलिगेशन नही। हमारे चन्द्रजीत यादव और शकर दयाल शर्मा को भी पुलिस ने रोका, अन्दर जाने नही दिया क्योकि वहाँ एक टेशन था। पुलिस का काम दाखिल करना और निकालना नही है। किसने मारा उसके लिए एक भी नाम नही। एफ आई आर के कुछ पर्टिकुलर्स होते है लेकिन उनका कोई नाम नही, गवाहो के नाम नही। लेकिन फिर मै कहना चाहता हू क्या पार्लियामेट डिसाइड करेगी कि कोई जुर्म हुआ है या नही या इस बात को कोर्ट डिसाइड करेगी आप कोर्ट मे नही जाना और यही पार्लियामेट से फैसला लेना चाहते है। आप यहाँ पार्लियामेट को इन्वाल्व करके कोर्ट के जुरिस्डिक्शन को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। इन शब्दो के साथ मै कहना चाहता हू कि जो मोशन पेश किया गया है उसका मै पूर जोर से विरोध करता हूँ और यह मोशन गलत है।

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, No 7, Jantar Mantar Road, has a very old history This was an evacuee property but it was occupied by the All India Congress Committee I do not know whether it was done legally or illegally because when we

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

tabled a question in this House the late Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna who was the then Minister gave an evasive reply. It was in fact auctioned without giving notice to any body else expect to the Congress. I think Shri Morarji Desai will bear me out. This was done in a very peculiar fashion. It has had a long history. That history is repeating itself this time.

We are not discussing whether this occupation was correct or not. Should this be done by any political party? We know that in 1962 when the Chinese aggression took place we were accused of being anti-national. Not only I, but my mother who was 75 years old was also beaten by a shoe by a Jan Sangh volunteer in Kanpur. Nobody started any discussion in this House. When our offices were burnt in 1962 from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, we wanted to raise this issue in this House and all those champions of Parliamentary democracy who were sitting here did not raise their voice, but some of them said : You deserve it, My friend Gopalan was correct. (*Interruptions*). ....A man in khaddar had been beaten; police should never have touched khaddar.

AN HON. MEMBER : You should also wear khadi.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If it is given free.

The question is whether this method should have been adopted. I could have understood some small boys moving into a particular house and occupying it or damaging property. If there is an idea of truth in the statement made that respected leaders as those whose names have been mentioned have been treated badly when they went there, I should say with folded hands that it should never be repeated in the larger interest of good politics of the country.

Otherwise what will happen ? Tomorrow other offices will be captured. And any ruling party which has the police under its control can utilise it. I know what the police will do if they are given powers. In Kanpur itself the General Secretary of the U. P. Congress Committee, Mr. S.D. Sharma was mercilessly beaten by the police because he stopped a small boy being beaten by the police. The police said that the orders were to stop anybody from approaching the office of the City Congress Committee and if anybody did not stop he should be beaten and they followed the orders when the General Secretary approached that building.

I am only saying that we do not support such action. The ruling Congress has a massive majority and we bow down to the mandate of the people. We have said so. They have got a massive majority and they have won even in Supreme Court, and the Congress Organisation or Organisation only minus the Congress lost their case, lost the symbol and they are sure to lose the office also. How can they retain the office in Jantar Mantar Road ? It should have been taken over after some time, waiting for the Court decision to come. But this has created a very bad precedent. I can tell you in all honesty with due respect to Malaviyaji, for whom I have the greatest regard, that such a level should never be descended to. I may not be as old as he or a very mature politician, but still I say as a sincere politician who wants to die as an honest politician in this country that such things should not happen and should never be allowed in the larger interests of our democracy. Otherwise if the 50,000 employees of Delhi who have no quarters want to occupy the Rashtrapati Bhawan, how can you check them ?

I have also read in the papers that the Prime Minister has said something, and I expected the Prime Minister to be here to say something because she has to set an example. The country looks forward to her today, not to Malaviyaji but to the Prime Minister. The more powerful they are, the more sublime they should be, the more sober they should be, the more humble they should be. We have a saying in Urdu :

कह रहा है शोर ए दरिया से समन्दर का सकूत,
जिसका जितना जर्फ है, उतना ही वह खामोश है।

It is the rivulet which makes noise, but the sea which is unfathomable does not make any noise. Today they are like the sea. The Jantar Mantar building is immovable property and even with this Congress which is immovable you could never move it. Why should they be afraid of these things? They could occupy it after some time.

I, on behalf of my party, beg to differ from what Malaviyaji has said. Mr. Bhagat is a good *bhakt* of the Congress, but let him not as a *bhakt* defend everything. What is the use of attacking a party which is dying its own natural death? In our country whenever a man dies, we give him our shoulder, taking him as a good man. That is our tradition, and I hope that tradition will be kept up and such things will not be done in such a fashion.

श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक जो लोग बोल रहे थे, श्री मोरारजी देसाई सहित, वह सब सुनी सुनाई बात बोल रहे थे, लेकिन मैं जो कुछ कहूँगी वह आई विटनेस के रूप में बोलूंगी क्योंकि मैं वहां मौजूद थी।

मैं चौबिस सालों से ए० आई० सी० सी० के स्टाफ में रही हूँ और आज भी हूँ। वहां पर जो कुछ हुआ है मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ। जो हमारी बिल्डिंग है, जिसमें मैं चौबीस साल से काम कर रही हूँ, वहां से "हमारी महिलायें प्रगति पथ पर", अर्थात् वीमेन आन दि मार्च, नाम की पत्रिका छपती है—7 जन्तर मन्तर रोड पर। यह मैं यहां रखना चाहती हूँ। यह 1947 से निकलती रही है और आज भी निकल रही है। कोई भी इश्यू मिस नहीं हुआ है इस पेपर का। मैं वहां खुद काम करती रही हूँ और मैं जानती हूँ कि वहां पर कितना सामान था और कितना सामान पड़ा हुआ है तथा कितना हटाया गया है। छोटी-छोटी चीजें तक, जैसे कांग्रेस वर्किंगकमेटी की चाय पिलाने की क्राकरी, हटाई गई हैं और दूसरे ग्रुप के लोगों के यहां गई हैं, मैं उस ग्रुप का नाम क्या है यह नहीं जानती। यह चीज मुझे पता पता चली है। वहां से काफी चीजें हटाई जाती रही है। टेलिविजन सेट था जो कांग्रेस प्रेजिडेंट को प्रेजेंट के तौर पर मिला था, वह भी जनरल सैक्रेट्री के घर मे चला गया है। टेप रेकार्डर चला गया है, काफी फाइलें चली गई हैं। जब ऐसी हालत हम ने देखी और हम भी वहां गये तो देखा कि वहां के स्टाफ वाले हमारा इन्तजार कर रहे थे। हम भी वहां पर काम कर रहे थे और दूसरे ग्रुप के लोग काम कर रहे थे जिन्होंने चन्द कमरों पर कब्जा कर लिया था। वहां पर करीब 50 स्टाफ के लोग थे जिन्होंने पहले साइन नहीं किया था, उन्होंने अब साइन कर दिया था इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस के पक्ष में। सिर्फ एक ने साइन नहीं किया था, बाकी सब ने साइन कर दिया था। वह और हम सब एक साथ गये, हम को माला पहना कर ले गये। वहां पर कोई झगड़ा नहीं था, कोई कशमकश नहीं थी। बड़े आराम से हम भीतर गये और डेढ़ घंटे तक हमारी मीटिंग हुई। वहां पर कोई पुलिस नहीं थी। मैं बोल रही थी, फिर और लोग भी आ गये। मेरे बोलने के बाद वहां के स्टाफ के लोगों ने कहा पिछले दो सालों में उनको ब्रिटिश जेलों की बीस सालों की तकलीफ सहन करनी पड़ी है। उन लोगों ने हमको माला पहना कर, मिठाई खिला कर, रखा और हम अच्छी तरह से रहे।

जब सादिक भाई वहां आये तो काफी लोग मौजूद थे। मैंने सादिक भाई को नमस्ते किया और कहा कि सादिक भाई, आप की तबियत तो ठीक है, घर के लोग ठीक हैं? मैंने कहा कि आप आइये, तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं नहीं। मैं श्री मोरारजी देसाई को बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि वह गलतफहमी में हैं। मुझे पता नहीं था कि इतना झूठ श्री मोरारजी देसाई बोल सकते हैं। सत्य से काफी दूर की बात उन्होंने चुनाव के पहले कही थी। जब स्प्लिट

[श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी]

हुआ था उस वक्त भी कहा था। लेकिन सारे देश को असत्य बोल कर वह धोखे मे नही रख सकते है। जब उनकी सारी इज्जत चली गई तब उनको खडे हो कर मारली सोचना चाहिये कि जब दूसरे गिमिक्स शुरू करने से देशवासी उन की बातो मे नही जायेगे।

दूसरी बात उनको यह भी पता होनी चाहिये, शायद उन को अभी पता नही है कि सादिक भाई जिस कमरे मे भूख हडताल कर रहे है वह आफिस का कमरा नही है। बालकृष्णन नाम का स्टाफ का आदमी है उस के रेजिडेस मे भूख हडताल कर रहे है। आफिस प्रेमिसेज सारी इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस के स्टाफ के हाथ मे है। वहाँ पर पहले कोई पुलिस बैठी हुई नही थी। जब हम लोग गये उस के बाद डेढ घटे तक मीटिंग हुई, और पुलिस मौजूद नही थी। बाद मे पुलिस आई। श्री गुरुपद स्वामी को किसी ने नही मारा, मै इसका सबूत दे रही हूँ। 14 नवम्बर के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' मे एक फोटो निकली है। उस मे लिखा है कि श्री शकर दयाल जी और श्री गुरुपद स्वामी हाथ मिला कर फन देख रहे है। उस मे लिखा हुआ है कि

> "Dr S D Sharma, General Secretary of the Congress (N) and Mr M S Gurupadaswamy, Congress (O) Leader in the Rajya Sabha seem to be enjoying the fun"

यह उस की फोटो है। वह हँस रहे हैं। किसी को सीविअरली बीट किया जाये तो वह इस तरह नही हँस सकता।

इस के बाद मै बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि जिस वक्त सादिक भाई की पत्नी शान्ति बहन जा रही थी, उसके पहले काफी टेंशन हो चुका था। श्री मोरारजी देसाई के लोग काफी आदमियो को ले आये थे और टेशन पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे थे, इस लिए गेट बन्द कर दिया था पुलिस ने। जिस वक्त सादिक भाई की पत्नी शान्ति बहन आई, पुलिस को पता नही था कि गेट के पास जो व्यक्ति है वह कौन है। (**व्यवधान**)

शान्ति बहन को किसी ने गोली नही दी। उस वक्त पुलिस वहाँ थी तब डा० शकर दयाल शर्मा भी आए तथा दूसरे लोग भी आये। पुलिस ने उनको घुसने नही दिया। लेकिन जैसे ही पुलिस को पता चला सादिक अली जी की बीवी शान्ति बहन है और वह आई है तो पुलिस ने चार पाँच मिनट मे उनको भीतर जाने दिया।

जहाँ तक महाबीर त्यागी जी का सबध है, उनको किसी ने नही मारा। वह इतने दुबले पतले है कि उनको दिल्ली के लोग एक मुक्का भी मारे तो वह बेहोश हो जाएं। वह परसो भी मेरे साथ थे। उनसे मेरी मुलाकात हुई थी। उनको मैने नमस्ते की थी, उनका हाल चाल पूछा था। वह बहुत अच्छी तरह से है। अभी भी ऊपर बैठे हुए है।

उस दिन शाम को ए० डी० एम० वहाँ गए थे दफ्तर मे और सब कुछ देखने के बाद वह इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे थे कि कोई ब्रीच आफ पीस का खतरा नही है। वह मेरे साथ घूमे थे। पुरा आफिस घूम कर उन्होने देखा था कि बहुत शान्ति से सब काम और कार्य-वाही चल रही थी। उस वक्त शंकर दयाल शर्मा जी की अध्यक्षता मे हमारे दल की, दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी की कोओर्डिनेशन कमेटी की मीटिंग चल रही थी। चौदह तारीख को दो बजे महिलाओ की मीटिंग हुई थी। शाम को हमारी कांग्रेस की मीटिंग हुई। सारी चीज चली। कोई ब्रीच आफ पीस नही हुआ। ए० डी० एम० सब कुछ देख कर चले गए

और कहा कि सब शान्ति है और शान्ति को खतरा नहीं है।

अभी यहां श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी की बात कही गई है। जो कुछ उनके बारे में कहा गया है बिल्कुल गलत है यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ। उन्होंने हम लोगों को प्रोवोक किया है। सारा वक्त उधर रहती हैं। उन्होंने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का पोस्टर उतार दिया और उसको फाड़ने की कोशिश की और थोड़ा फाड़ भी दिया। यह चीज़ हमारे कुछ लोगों को बहुत बुरी लगी इस कारण से शान्ति को कुछ खतरा भी पैदा हुआ। यह उन की वजह से हुआ। उसी वक्त उनके दल के जो सिकन्दर वख्त हैं वे आ गए और उन्होंने उसको पेस्ट कर दिया और कहा कि गलती हो गई हैं। हमारी इनके प्रति श्रद्धा है, ऐसा उन्होंने कहा। इस तरह इतना बड़ा सफेद झूठ, सत्य से दूर हट कर कोई कहे ऐसा मैं सोच भी नहीं सकती हूँ। इस तरह से झूठ बोला जाएगा और इस तरह से गलत तस्वीर दुनिया के सामने खींचने की कोशिश की जाएगी, ऐसा मैं सोच भी नहीं सकती थी।

मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि जो फास्ट पर हैं वे अपना फास्ट तोड़ दें, उसको विदड्रा कर लें। हमको पता है बिल्डिंग का क्या होना है। लेकिन वह दूसरी चीज है। अभी श्री मोरार जी देसाई ने चिट्ठी पढ़ी है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि पंडकी परमानेंट सैक्रेटरी नहीं है, यू० एन० जोशी रूलिंग पार्टी के परमानेंट सैक्रेटरी हैं। वह इसको शायद जानते नहीं हैं।

महिलाओं के ऊपर कोई ज्यादती नहीं हुई है।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It was said only by Smt. Sadiq Ali, not by me. I have only read that letter.

श्रीमती सुकुल बनर्जी : उन्होंने गलत कहा है। महिलाओं के ऊपर कोई सख्ती नहीं हुई है। जब सुचेता जी उधर आईं तो मैं वहाँ थी। सारा दिन हम महिलायें उधर रहीं। कोई महिलाओं के ऊपर ज्यादती नहीं हुई। कब ज्यादती हुई ? जब स्पलिट हुआ और मैंने धरना दिया था तब इनकी पार्टी के लोगों ने, चन्ना रेड्डी आदि ने मुझे मारा था और उस की तस्वीर ब्लिट्ज़ इत्यादि में निकली थी और उसको आप देख सकते हैं, रेफर कर सकते हैं। इनके आदमियों ने मुझे मारा था। जहाँ तक इस घटना का संबंध है महिलाओं के ऊपर कोई ज्यादती नहीं की गई है, उनको किसी ने नहीं मारा है हमारे लोग कभी ऐसा नहीं करते हैं और न ही करेंगे।

मुझे याद आता है कि जब मैं धरने पर बैठी थी तो जिन्होंने कृपलानी जी का नाम लिया है, उनको मैं याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि तब कृपलानी जी मेरे पास आए थे और मुझसे उन्होंने कहा था हँस कर कि महिलाओं को यह चीज शोभा नहीं देती है। अब उनकी बीबी जब बैठी हैं तो उनको वह जा कर क्यों नहीं समझाते हैं और कहते हैं कि महिलाओं को यह चीज शोभा नहीं देती है ?

यहाँ प्राइम मिनिस्टर का नाम लिया गया है और कहा गया कि उनको सब पता था। प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कुछ पता नहीं था। उनको बाद में पता चला। यह काम हम लोगों का था। आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के लोग यह कैसे बरदाश्त कर सकते थे कि जिस दफ्तर को उन्होंने बनाया हैं अपने खून से और जिस में सब कागज़ वगैरह रखे हुए हैं वे नष्ट हो जाएँ। हम लोगों को उनकी हिफाजत करनी थी। श्री एम० एम० बनर्जी बता रहे थे कि वेट कर सकते थे। लेकिन वेट करने का क्या नतीजा निकलता ? दिल्ली प्रदेश कमेटी का अजमेरी गेट में दफ्तर है। वह आप देखें। सारी फाइलें उधर से हट गई हैं। टाइपराइटर हटा लिये गए हैं। टेबल्ज़ और चेअर्ज़ हटा ली गई हैं। जो कुछ भी वहाँ था उस रात को एक एक

[श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी]

हिस्सा हट गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या हम इंतजार कर सकते थे ? इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस का ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश का इतिहास दफ्तर में है और वह सब चीज खराब हो जाए, चोरी करके घर में ले जाये, उसको जला दें, क्या इसको हम सहन कर सकते हैं ? कभी सहन नहीं कर सकते हैं। ऐसा अगर होता है तो यह बहुत बड़ा जुल्म होगा।

पुलिस वाले वहां पर गए थे। वहां मीटिंगें हुई हैं। मैं कहूंगी कि पुलिस के लोगों ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से व्यवहार किया है, बहुत शान्ति से काम लिया है। वहां बहुत शान्ति से काम चल रहा है। कोई ब्रीच आफ पीस नहीं हुआ है।

मैं गोपालन जी को बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि हम लोगों ने ला को अपने हाथ में नहीं लिया है, हमारे लीडरों ने नहीं लिया है। पुलिस को हमने या हमारे लीडरों ने नहीं बुलाया, पुलिस को बालकृष्ण ने बुलाया है। हमारी मीटिंग तो बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल रही थी। ये जो गिमिक्स है इनसे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। बेचारी पुलिस को दोष देना ठीक नहीं है। वह अच्छी तरह से स्थिति को काबू में रखने का प्रयत्न कर रही है। यह पुलिस की ताकत का ही फल है, उसकी मुस्तैदी का ही फल है कि बंगाल की हालत अच्छी हुई है, आज सी० पी० एम० के लोगों की वहां ज्यादती नहीं चलती है, लोगों को मार नहीं सकते हैं, उनको खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं। वहां आज हालत अच्छी हुई है। पुलिस बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है। आप वहां जा कर देखिये वहां शान्ति है। दफ्तर के भीतर हम लोग काम कर रहे हैं। मैंने देखा सुचेता जी वहां बुन रही थी। मैंने भी अपना निटिंग का सामान ला कर वहां बुनाई शुरू करदी थी। वहां बिल्कुल शान्ति है। कोई ब्रीच आफ पीस का खतरा नहीं है। जो ऐसी बात कहते है वे गलत कहते हैं। पुलिस ने कोई ज्यादती नहीं की है और जो ऐसा कहते हैं कि ज्यादती की है वे गलत बात कहते है, पोलोटिकल मोटिवेशन से ऐसी बात कहते हैं और गलत तरीके से लोगों को बहकाने की कोशिश करते है। आम जनता हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत होशियार है। उसको अगर कोई गलत रास्ते पर ले जाने की कोशिश करेगा तो वह इसमें कामयाब नहीं होगा। वह उसको गलत रास्ते पर नहीं ले जा सकता है। वह बहुत होशियार है। वह बहक नहीं सकती है। वह सब चीज जानती है।

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at this juncture I am reminded of a historic expression : Magnanimity in victory. After the mid-term poll what happened to the Congress (O) is well known to the country. That party has been completely destroyed and the remnants are still here and there..... (*Interruption*). I do not expect any bouquet or brickbats from anybody. I want to speak with a feeling. My approach is intelligent.

The incidents that took place on the 12th and 13th of this month will never speak of the good taste of any political party of this country. After the midterm poll, the Congress (O) should have accepted the verdict of the people and handed over the property to the ruling Congress then and there. They did not do that. Then came the split and both went to the court. The Supreme Court judgment came regarding the symbol. It is very clear here. I quote :

> "The claim made in this respect is only for the allotment of symbol in connection with the election of Parliament and State legislatures and the decision of the Commission pertains to this limited matter. The Commission while deciding the matter, under paragraph 15, does not decide the dispute about property."

Then, it says :

> "The proper forum for adjudication of disputes about property are the civil courts."

This incident took place after the Supreme Court judgment. What pains me terribly is the timing of the incident. The Prime Minister of our country had gone abroad and she visited some countries. I had a unique opportunity to visit certain countries which she visited and I had a unique opportunity to understand as well as gather information about our Prime Minister's performance, what image she has created for this country and what image she has created for herself. Wherever she went, I had an opportunity to follow or prior to that I might have gone. I met a cross-section of the people there. Each and every person I met told me without any sense of reservation, "Your Prime Minister has proved to be a mature politician and statesman. India has produced a lady like her. We feel proud of her. She has exercised caution as well as restraint in certain matters. She has proved to be one of the leading lights of the whole world."

With this bouquet she came down to Delhi with a view to explain and give us the assessment she has had with the leaders of the world. And then happens this ugly incident.

I want to ask you one thing. The Supreme Court judgment is very clear that this dispute of property can be settled in civil courts. Today, I read in the newspapers that the Prime Minister is reported to have said, "Two years we have waited. Can't we wait at least two months ?" I submit to my honourable Congress friends that "I am prepared to call you as the National Congress hereafter" because the Supreme Court judgement is very clear. I am not prepared to call Shri Morarji Desai's party or anybody's party as Congress (O) or as Congress because it is a very clear verdict of the Supreme Court that yours is the National Congress.

To the youngsters of the National Congress, I want to submit one thing. As to what you have done on 13th and 14th, would it not denigrate the image of this country as well as of the Prime Minister ? Who did it ? The "Mukti Bahini" of the Congress Party adopted guerrilla warfare and occupied the territory which had been illegally or otherwise occupied by some other forces. I am very sorry to say that the leaders of the guerrilla warfare, the urchins, the goondas, are not ordinary people. Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma is not an ordinary man. While I was in West Germany, I had a talk with the Secretary of the Socialist party there and he mentioned to me, "I met one intellectual, a giant." I asked him the name of that person and he said, "I met Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma." I am disappointed now. I never expected that he would undertake this fantastic job. The second man who is my good friend is Shri Chandrajit Yadav, a very energetic and dynamic man. He is a very sober element in the Congress party. Such a man also undertook this guerrilla warfare. The third man is my very good friend, Shri Shashi Bhushan...

AN HON. MEMBER : He was not there. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I am very glad that Shri Shashi Bhushan is disowning his responsibility and if Shri Shashi Bhushan had been there, it would not have produced in me the maximum surprise. Is it fair ? I am asking you. Is it fair on the part of responsible leaders of the National Congress to have under-taken this kind of a step ? All the papers every day, you know, for the past two days, *i. e.* 13th and 14th—to-day also I have seen all the papers and read the leading articles and editorials —condemned the action of the National Congress. One paper wrote that it was a disgraceful affair. Another wrote an editorial stating 'arrogance of power'. So, all papers unequivocally condemned, if I may be permitted to say so, the hooliganism of not a political party, but engineered by a particular section in that particular Party.... (*Interruptions*). I am very sorry for I expected the Prime Minister—I entirely agree and endorse the view expressed by my friend, Mr. S. M. Banerjee—would have been here listening to the debate and she would immediately issue a statement stating, 'I am very sorry about it.' That statement did not appear so far in any paper.

'What is your suggestion ?' you may ask me. I am not much worried about to whom

[Dr. Karni Singh]

money. Your party may be ruling the State but does not make the money yours. He then asked, "What did any body else do? They did nothing in the famine." Well, my grandfather 70 years ago, was a boy of 18. There was a big famine, and he had travelled 23,000 square miles on a camel back trying to solve the problems of the people, and he was given the Kaiser-i-Hind at that age, when he was a boy of 18. The hon. Member might even say this is a hoax. It is up to him to say so. If the hon. Member likes to meet the people of Rajasthan on a public platform in his own constituency, I will be happy to discuss it with him in front of his electorate.

Then, the question was raised by the hon. Member, Shri R. S. Pandey—I think it was joke because he is a very, very close friend of mine and I have known him for many, many years. But I can only say that this is, what I might call, the "battle of the aunties." He said that "the objectives of the Bill are laudable; the allurement of unemployment allowance will make the job-seeker..." and so on, and then he said "I think the mover of the Bill should exhort his aunts, the Rajmatas of Gwalior and Jaipur, to take out the hidden money and give that to the unemployed as the allowance. For God's sake, what is it that they have got now? These States were handed over to the Government and the successor government's job is to see that this work is done. Supposing Mrs. Gandhi tomorrow ceases to be Prime Minister, will it be Sanjay Gandhi's job to see that all these Government measures are undertaken by him personally? His personal remarks are not in keeping with, shall I say, our old friendship and dignity.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The question of dignity does not arise. First of all I said that this Bill was well-intentioned Bill. There is no dispute about it. The question is one of the money needed for spending. It has got to be seriously considered. He mentioned the figure of Rs. 7200 crores in order to eradicate unemployment and I said: you have got three aunties: Jaipur, Gwalior and Jodhpur; if you request them—I also will come with you to request them—we can get some substantial amount and perhaps we can take steps towards solving this problem of unemployment. What is wrong in it? They have got hidden money underground, gold, jewellery and what not. I said: you use your good offices; you are a very nice and respectable person. It was not a joke; I am serious.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I have a fourth auntie—he forgot—Mrs. Gandhi. All the aunties have become a bit of a joke. I would say this much that I am proud of those three aunties of mine who had won in this election in spite of his auntie, and that his hon. auntie, if she did not exert pressure, my hon. friend would not be here ... (*Interruptions*) Now, you are talking about hidden wealth. What about Nagarwala's sixty lakhs?...

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: We have not lost one paisa from the Government Exchequer.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I know nothing ...(*Interruptions*) Because he has made it personal.

The Indian National Congress in its declaration of fundamental rights and duties adopted at its Allahabad session in 1933-34 also included a provision to this effect. Clause 2 (b) of that declaration stated: the State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers and shall secure for them protection against sickness and old age—that was my last Bill—and unemployment—my present Bill. You have to do something about this solemn pledge.

quite healthy, he has got some complicated disease. I was told about this and his wife's letter has been read by Mr. Morarji Desai. If it is true, if she has been manhandled, no civilized nation can tolerate it. If she wanted to get there to see her husband and she is prevented,—if that is true,—no civilised nation can tolerate it. I am speaking with a passion, with a feeling, to my young congress friends, who are enjoying the status of a national congress, to do this immediately, namely, to convene immediately a conference or a meeting of their party and see that the fast is ended, so that we may save the life of Mr. Sadiq Ali. I did not have the opportunity to see him. I do not know whether he is black or brown or white. But I have heard a lot about Mr. Sadiq Ali, and his association with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's family I have got the highest respect for Shri Morarji Desai, and my highest regard to him. Therefore, I wish to say that this sort of political civilisation we must try to evolve.

Before concluding, once again, I request the Prime Minister to give instruction to the National Congress Leader President Sanjivayya to visit Jantar Mantar Road—with police protection or otherwise—to request Shri Sadiq Ali to end his fast and start negotiations immediately to see that the dispute is ended.

We have got umpteen works to do. The whole attention of the nation is on the borderside. That you should not forget. We should discharge our responsibility in a manner which we are expected of doing. Let us behave like civilised politicians. Let us behave like civilised administrators. Let us behave like civilised parliamentarians. I hope, without siding any political party, I have submitted my viewpoints. If they are accepted, do accept them; if they are to be rejected,—if you cannot accept them,—reject them, with your own pleasure. That much I would say. Thank you.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : I have been patiently hearing Shri Morarji Desai who moved the motion. He was preaching about democracy and democratic principles. While hearing his speech I was reminded of the character of Shakespeare, King Lear. King Lear give up his kingdom; he was in the last days of his life; but he was trying to dictate when nobody would listen to him. He was a lunatic. Shri Morarji Desai thinks that he belongs to the old party with so much of tradition and that he has got the power and support of the people, but he has been rejected by the people during the last mid-term poll. He is presenting a case which has no basis or background. He said about democracy and democratic principles. What does he mean by democracy ? Is it illegal occupation of the office of a national political party and using the goodwill and name of a national party, which has national reputation in this country ?

18·00 hrs.

We are living in a democracy. But it is a mockery of the political democracy which he and his party have indulged in. Shri Morarji Desai and his political party have been rejected by the people of this country not once but many times. They had presented a very pitiable picture in this country during the mid-term poll. Now, they have been rejected also by the highest pedestal of the judiciary. The great temple of justice has rejected their case. Still, they are occupying the office of the political party which has been accepted by the people. It is not just 7, Jantar Mantar Road, but it is the office of a political party. The question is what that political party is. The question is whether it is the office of a political party, and if so, of which political party. I say that it is the office of a political party and that political party is the Congress. Again, the question comes which Congress it is. I say that it is that Congress to which I belong and not the Congress to which Shri Morarji Desai belongs. It is his party which is in illegal occupation of our office, and they have been in illegal occupation of it for a long time.

I would like to point out also that our youth congress office was also located there. That room had been locked by these disciples of democracy, Shri Morarji Desai's great friend who is now going on fast, Mr.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

Sadiq Ali, had locked my office, namely the youth congress office two years ago. And we had to have it opened by force. What else could we do? There was no police to help us at that time. The police were there at that time also, but they did not help us. They did not do anything to restore the youth congress office to our possession. And our party people had to go on fast in those days.

Is it democracy to lock the office of a huge organisation? And yet that has been done by the political party to which Shri Morarji Desai belongs. Then, they had collected also Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee's militia. The RSS people had come there with lathis to protect their own alleged syndicate. That was what had happened. Still, I am glad that the police had done a great thing. Shri Morarji Desai is complaining and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is complaining that the RSS people were not allowed to enter into the campus and beat into the new building. I say that the police did a great thing, because they had prevented a big chaos and they had prevented a big clash there. Otherwise, the RSS would have marched in with their arms and lathis; the RSS goondas would have marched in there. But the police prevented them. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee thought that he could enter 7, Jantar Mantar Road with his RSS goondas...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Nonsense.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara) : Nonsense. Let him shut up (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Let him not get provoked...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What is he talking about? I went there with Members of Parliament.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : He came there with the RSS people. I am speaking on the basis of the press report, and I can show him the press report.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He should have a sense of proportion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Let him not get agitated. It is a fact...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आर० एस० एस० वाले वहां होते तो आप अन्दर नहीं घुस सकते थे। अगर हमारे आफिस पर कब्जा करके आप दिखाएं तो हम आपको बताएंगे कि क्या होता है कब्जा करना। आर० एस० एस० की बात करते हैं? कुछ तो शर्म करो। यह कोई तरीका है?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I am sorry I did not follow what he said. I am glad that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is now disowning the RSS : I am glad that he is saying that he has no concern with the RSS...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I have connections with the RSS. I am connected with the RSS. So, what?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : We know what the RSS is. It was the RSS which disintegrated this country. The RSS is anti-national. I do not want to enter into that dispute now. So, I do not what to go into all that.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापूर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इसमें कैसे आया—आर० एस० एस० एंटी नेशनल है, डिसेंट्रीग्रेशन और यह सब यह कैसे बोल रहे हैं?

Are we entering into the merits of all this now? Are we now going into the question of which party disintegrated this country?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Then, Shri A. K. Gopalan was speaking about Kerala...

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : I would like to know as a Member of the

House whether Members could keep on speaking about the RSS and we should go on listening to it. He talked about RSS goondas. What goondaism was committed there ? Who was there ? Our leader was there. Some Members of Parliament were there. So, let not the hon. Member go on making baseless allegations for nothing. I challenge him to say who signed on that partition pledge. Was it the RSS leader or was it Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was his own leader ? And yet he has got the check to speak like that.

We will not tolerate these things. He is free to say what he wants about Jantar Mantar. But let him not make baseless allegations against the RSS by saying it is 'anti-national'. What does he mean by 'anti-national' ? These are just baseless allegations for nothing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What he has said is on record. That is enough.

I would request the hon. Member not to deflect from the main subject and raise unnecessary controversy. We have already exceeded our time and we have to conclude this doday.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Shri A. K. Gopalan referred to the rule of law. I would be very happy if he would advise his own party to surrender the Allepey party office to the CPI. The matter went to court and the High Court of Kerala gave a verdict in favour of the CPI. But still the CPI(M) are occupying the Alleppey office illegally. So Shri Gopalan should advise his party to give up possession of the Alleppey office.

Shri Gopalan spoke about the sanctity of the rule of law. Can he deny that during the regime of Shri Namboodiripad several atrocities were committed ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are straying far away from the subject proper.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : The rule of law was subverted when Shri Namboodiripad was the Chief Minister. So let him not talk about it to us. I do say that what the Congress has done is the right thing because the office promises belong to us.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्यों के भाषण सुन कर मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ है। जन्तर-मन्तर रोड पर जो कुछ हुआ, वह तो निन्दनीय है ही, लेकिन उसके औचित्य को सिद्ध करना, उसको सही बताना, जो कुछ वहां पर गुण्डागर्दी की गई उसके समर्थन मे इस सदन में भाषण देना, उस पाप को और भी ज्यादा बढ़ा चढ़ा कर पेश करना है।

जो कुछ भी वहां पर हुआ है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई भी ईमानदार कांग्रेसी उसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। सदन के बाहर मैंने कई प्रमुख लोगों से बात की है, उनके नाम लेने की आवश्यकता नही है, वे इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि जो कुछ हुआ है, वह नहीं होना चाहिए था। क्या हम इमारतों के लिए लड़ेंगे ? एक तरफ सत्तारूढ़ दल दावा करता है कि जनता उसके साथ है, संसद में भारी भरकम बहुमत है, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने उसके पक्ष में निर्णय दे दिया है, लेकिन फिर भी वे जन्तर-मन्तर की इमारत के लिये लड़ रहे हैं। जो कानून बनानेवाले है, उन्होंने ही कानून को तोड़ा है। जो जनता से अनुशासन की आशा करते हैं, उन्होंने ही अनुशासनहीनता का निन्दनीय प्रदर्शन किया है। जिन पर कानून और विधि का राज्य कायम करने की जिम्मेदारी है, उन्होंने ही उस कानून के राज्य के अन्त का आरम्भ किया है। क्या कोई इस बात का समर्थन कर सकता है ?

मान लीजिये, कांग्रेस संगठन वहां गलत तरीके से बैठा था, लेकिन गलत तरीके से बैठने वाले किरायेदार को भी आज मकान मालिक निकाल नहीं सकता। उसके लिये अदालत से इजाजत लेनी होगी और उसके बाद भी वह काम पुलिस कर सकती है, लेकिन वहां तो

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

आप जबरदस्ती घुस गये और वरिष्ठ नेताओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया ..

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: On a point of order. When the Speaker permitted this motion, he made it absolutely clear that the circumstances resulting in the Jantar Mantar episode would not be discussed as they are *sub-judice*. But Shri Vajpayee is directly discussing them. He is speaking against the clear instructions of the Speaker. The Speaker also said that if these were discussed he would stop the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I should expect everybody to observe that direction, but I do not think it has been observed by many. All I can do is to appeal to members to be dignified and restrained in their observations. We have heard some very constructive speeches in the midst of this confusion and indignation.

I would request everybody to cooperate in this.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): This side observes the rules while that side does not.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तथ्यों को कैसे झुठलाया जा सकता है। क्या कोई इस बात से इन्कार कर सकता है कि 7, जन्तर-मन्तर रोड पर पहले कांग्रेस संगठन का कब्जा था ? आप यह कह सकते हैं कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय के बाद उन्हें अपने आप वह दे देना चाहिये था, लेकिन अगर वहां पर उनका कब्जा नहीं था तो आप को वहां जाने की जरूरत ही नहीं थी, आप। उनको हटाने के लिए वहां गये और उस कब्जे को हटाने में कांग्रेस संगठन के नेताओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ, इससे कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि हम श्री सादिक अली की ईमानदारी पर शक करें ? वह कल तक आप के साथ थे। उनको हमने कांग्रेस संगठन के नेता के रूप में देखा है, वह आजादी की लड़ाई के सेनानी के रूप मे हमारे सामने आये और आज वह भूख-हड़ताल कर रहे हैं और यहां उनका मजाक बनाया जा रहा है। अगर सत्तारूढ़ दल अपने दल के सहयोगियों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार कर सकता है तो अपने विरोधियों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करेगा, इसका अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है ।

सत्तारूढ दल ने, जो संविधान में विश्वास नही करते, जिनकी लोकतंत्र में निष्ठा नहीं है, आज उन्हें इस सदन में खड़े होकर यह कहने का मौका दे दिया कि हम जो कुछ कर रहे है, वह ठीक कर रहे है। आज यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि कर्मचारियों ने हमको निमंत्रण दिया था कि आप इस भवन में आ जाइये और हम उनका निमंत्रण स्वीकार करके भवन में चले गये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे घर में एक कर्मचारी है, वह गरीब आदमी है, उस को खरीदने की शक्ति उधर बैठे हुए महानुभाव रखते हैं। कही ये उसको अपनी तरफ लेकर उससे पत्र लिखवालें तो मुझे डर है कि कहीं 1, फीरोजशाह रोड पर भी ये लोग कब्जा न करलें। यह कहना कि हम कर्मचारियों के निमंत्रण पर वहां गये थे—यह तर्क मालवीय जी दे रहे हैं, यह तर्क सत्तारूढ़ दल की तरफ से दिया जा रहा है, कोई भी एक सदस्य ऐसा खड़ा नहीं हुआ, मुझे दुख है, जो यह कहता कि जो कुछ हुआ, वह गलत हुआ, अत्यधिक उत्साह से हो गया, नही होना चाहिये था ।

कल प्रधान मत्री ने अपील की है देश की जनता से एकता की, कल प्रधान मंत्री ने अपील की है राजनीतिक दलों से सहयोग की—क्या यह सहयोग लेने का तरीका है ? क्या यह देश की जनता में लोकतंत्र के लिये निष्ठा बनाये रखने का ढंग है ? मालवीय जी मूल्यों की बात कह रहे थे—कौन से मूल्य ? जबरदस्ती किसी

इमारत पर कब्जा कर लेना, यह किसी मूल्य की रक्षा करना नहीं है। यह देश में फासिस्टवाद का प्रारम्भ है और याद रखिये आप इसे प्रारम्भ कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जो दैत्य जगाया जा रहा है, वह आपको ही खायेगा। यह भस्मासुर जगाया जा रहा है, अलोकतंत्रवादियों के हाथ में यह खेल खेला जा रहा है। कल तक हम सोचते थे कि पश्चिम बंगाल में ही ऐसा हो रहा है और सारा सदन उसकी निन्दा करता था, लेकिन अब तो भारत की राजधानी में, केन्द्रीय सरकार की नाक के नीचे, पुलिस को निष्क्रिय रख कर ऐसा हो रहा है।

कल पुलिस सक्रिय हो गई थी, अकालियों पर टीअर-गैस छोड़ने के समय पुलिस की निष्क्रियता कहाँ भाग गई। जब शान्त सत्याग्रहियों पर गोली चलाने का मौका आता है, तब दिल्ली की पुलिस शान्ति बनाये रखने की चिन्ता नहीं करती। विरोधी दलों के प्रदर्शनों के साथ पटेल चौक में क्या व्यवहार हुआ है, यह सदन भूला नहीं है, देश भूला नहीं है। पुलिस हस्तक्षेप कर सकती थी, पुलिस जो जबरदस्ती घुस गई थी, उनको रोक सकती थी, लेकिन पुलिस तो निष्क्रिय कर दी गई थी, कानून और व्यवस्था को अपंग बना दिया गया था और आज नैतिकता की आवाज भी सदन में सुनाई नहीं देती। एक आशा की किरण है, मैं नहीं जानता प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में क्यों नहीं हैं, मैं नहीं जानता उन्होंने अपनी नाराजगी प्रकट की है या नहीं की है। लेकिन अखबारवाले कहते हैं, अखबारों में खबर छपी है और कुछ वरिष्ठ नेताओं से भी मेरी बात हुई है, उन्हें यह भी अच्छा नहीं लगा है, लेकिन कोई बोलता नहीं है, किसी आदमी की आवाज सुनाई नहीं देती है। यह देश के भविष्य के लिये अच्छा नहीं है। अखबारों ने लिखा है—ये कोई जनसंघ के अखबार नहीं हैं—

Arrogance of power — *Hindustan Times*

A disgraceful affair — *Times of India*
Disgraceful — *Indian Express*

मैं इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस के एक अंश को यहाँ उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ, यह आज का ही अंक है—

> "The action of the political hooligans who took the law into their own hands ignoring the judgment of the Supreme Court in effect constitutes contempt of the highest judicial tribunal in this country. The perpetrators of this mischief cannot be allowed to get off unscathed. Public opinion irrespective of party should unreservedly condemn this outrage. If not condemned it will mark the beginning of the end of law and order in this country."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कितनी झूंठी बात कही जा रही है कि जन्तर-मन्तर की रक्षा आर० एस० एस० वाले कर रहे हैं। इन्हें आर० एस० एस० वाले सभी जगह दिखाई देते हैं। कंस को हर जगह कृष्ण ही दिखाई देते थे। आर० एस० एस० वाले होते तो आप घुस नहीं सकते थे। मैं गया था जन्तर-मन्तर तीन पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के साथ और पुलिस ने मुझे जाने नहीं दिया। अभी हमारे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर श्री वीरेन्द्र अग्रवाल वहाँ गए थे, उन्हें इंडीकेट के समर्थकों ने, इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस के समर्थकों ने पीटा, उनको मारा-पीटा और उनका कोट फाड़ दिया।··· (व्यवधान)···अभी-अभी जन्तर-मन्तर पर ये घटना हो रही है। ये लोग जिन्हें कांग्रेस का समर्थक कहा जा रहा है, उन्हें भी मैंने देखा था, वे जन्तर-मन्तर पर कब्जा करने के बाद ट्विस्ट कर रहे थे। ये ट्विस्ट करने वाले कांग्रेस में कब आये ? वे अपना ट्विस्ट नहीं कर रहे थे, वे कांग्रेस पार्टी का ट्विस्ट कर रहे हैं, वे लोक तंत्र का ट्विस्ट कर रहे हैं। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि भस्मासुर मत जगाइये सत्ता के संघर्ष में भी कुछ मूल्यों की रक्षा करिये। अभी भी कुछ बिगड़ा नहीं है, आप जन्तर-मन्तर छोड़ सकते हैं। आपने नं० 5

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड ले ली है। आप जो भी बिल्डिंग चाहें ले सकते हैं। हुकूमत आपकी है। मगर सत्ता का दुरुपयोग करना, सत्ता के नशे में चूर होने का परिचय देना, जनमत की खुली अवज्ञा करना, इस संकट की घड़ी में मुझे लगता है देश का भविष्य आपके हाथों में सुरक्षित नहीं है। मैं भी प्रधान मंत्री से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वे अपने सहयोगियों से कहें कि वे जन्तर-मन्तर छोड़ दें। जब आप जनता के दिलों पर अधिकार कर रहे हैं तो आप इमारत के पीछे मत लड़िये। यह देश एक बड़ी लड़ाई लड़ रहा है। सीमा पर संकट है। याह्या खां से लड़िए, सादिक अली से नहीं। बंगला देश मुक्त करिए, जन्तर-मन्तर रोड का भवन नहीं। लेकिन याहया खाँ से निपटने के लिए जिनके हाथ फूलते हैं वे सादिक अली को भूख हड़ताल करके अपनी जान देने के लिए मजबूर कर रहे हैं। यह गलती हुई है। इसका प्रायश्चित होना चाहिये। एक अपराध किया गया है जिसके लिए क्षमा माँगी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन इसका औचित्य सिद्ध करके झूँठे आरोप लगाकर, आर० एस० एस० को घुसेड़कर और यह कहकर कि मैं गया था आर० एस० एस० वालों को लेकर, इससे आपके अपराध की गुरुता कम नहीं होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो गलती की गई है उसको अभी भी सुधारा जा सकता है और इस देश के वातावरण को बिगड़ने से रोका जा सकता है।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : I have to be very respectful to Shri Morarji Desai and I am not certainly going to make any attack personal or otherwise in so far as he is concerned. After all I cannot forget that he belonged to the Congress when my grandfather was also in the Congress. Therefore, I shall treat him with the utmost respect possible. I shall even thank him for having brought this motion for I shall presently say that by doing so he has allowed us, at least allowed me, to raise a matter of principle affecting persons in politics. It is of course not mentioned in the motion, but in view of the wide nature of the language used in the motion, fortunately I can take this up, and that is this, how should persons in politics really behave ? In what way should people who believe in democracy, who say that they believe in the rule of law, really behave when certain circumstances actually occur ? I shall in fact while saying this be making an appeal to Shri Morarji Desai. He says he is a Gandhian, he says he is a democrate, he says that he believes in truth, non-violence and justice. In the name of non-violence, in the name of truth, in the name of justice, in the name of democracy and in the name of all that is honourable in public life I shall be making one appeal to him after I have given him certain facts.

I am speaking as a Congressman. Fortunately, I was born in a Congress family. I am not talking of other parties. I am only talking of those who say that they are Congressmen. We were brought up as children on this belief that the Congress and the people were absolutely connected with each other and they are not separate. Whatever the people say, the Congress must do, because Congress is the people's party. People's wishes have to be respected. People's desires have to be honoured. People's aims and ambitions have to be fulfilled. That is the duty of the Congress. Never as children, never as school boys, never as youth, did we differentiate between the people and the Congress. I therefore ask Mr. Morarji Desai one question : During the last election you went to the people saying that you were the Congress. Didn't you ? We went to the people saying, we were the Congress. That was a very sad dispute, which certainly troubled many of us. It was heart-rending to see the Congress being divided in that particular manner, but nevertheless, there was a dispute. We believed that we were the Congress, because we wanted to implement the policies of the Congress, which we

thought those who belonged to the other section did not implement and did not want to implement. I have addressed more than a hundred meetings in Bengal saying, we are the Congress which was born in 1885 and we are seeking your support, we told the people, because we are the only Congress Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. S. K. Patil Mr. Atulya Ghosh and every one of them told the people. "No; they are wrong. We are the Congress." What did the people say ? In Bihar you won 3 Lok Sabha seats, in Tamil Nadu 1, in U. P. 1, in Gujarat 11... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : It is irrelevant.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY: This is very relevant. In Bombay 0, in West Bengal 0, in Orissa 0, in Haryana 0... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it is a question of relevance, the motion is about failure of the Delhi Police. I think we have been talking of everything else but this. I am not talking about the speech of Mr. Ray. Everybody has gone out of that subject. Therefore, the question of relevance cannot be raised now. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : You are quite right when you said that it related to Delhi Police, but if you look at the latter part of the motion, it is couched in such wide language that everything was possible. If the opposition does not like to hear the story of the zero, very well; I shall stop; I shall not repeat that in practically every State, excepting three, Shri Morarji's party did not obtained any seat whatsoever. What I was, therefore, saying was that the people have refused to accept that he was the Congress. If he is true Gandhian, if he believes in truth, in justice he will have the courage to say "we are not the Congress we are vacating and giving up everything that is Congress property; we are giving up everything that belongs to the Congress."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Then you will capture it ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY: No, I am not on that. I am coming to that later on. I am trying to raise this debate to a higher level... (*Interruptions*). This can happen to any one of us to any party. It can happen even to our own party and we want a precedent to be set up. When Shri Morarji replies, I want him to say whether he still says that the people have accepted him as the leader of the Congress, or his party as the Indian National Congress. Does he still say that the people of India have accepted him as the Congress of Mahatma Gandhi or Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ? Does he still say that the people have accepted him as the leader of that Congress which was born in 1885 ? They have said "No". Yet, if he still says so, I have to say very regretfully that he is not democratic, he has no regard for democratic values, he is a dictator, he has no regard for truth, he has no regard for Gandhism and he has no regard for democracy ... (*Interruptions*). The Supreme Court judgment has been misunderstood... (*Interruptions*) The Supreme Court judgment has not been read in detail by hon. Members. I make this very humble request to Shri Morarji to read the judgment in its proper perspective.

I had the pleasure, privilege and honour of conducting this case before the Chief Election Commissioner when it was being tried before him for months together. Shri Mishra was also there. I knew that the question of property was not there because it was not one of the matters which was within the jurisdiction of the Election Commission. There the question was only of the symbol, but our argument was that the principles which will apply for the purpose of deciding the question of property will have to be applied for the purpose of deciding about symbol also. Let us see what the Supreme Court has said...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana) : The judgment does not mention any such thing. The Minister is not expected to give false information:..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : I can give him information, but I cannot give him intelligence.

[Shri Siddhhartha Shankar Ray]

The hon. Member said that no question of property was determined. But our argument was on the same basis and the same legal principles were involved. It was argued before the Supreme Court...(*Interruptions*). These are the people who say that law and order should be maintained...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL : Let him go to Bengal and try to maintain order there...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us have order so that everyone can hear him. The hon. Member may not like what the Minister says but how can he prevent him from saying that ?

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL : He cannot give wrong statements.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : I was saying that before the Supreme Court it was contended by Shri Morarji Desai's party that they were in the majority in the Working Committee and, therefore, they formed the majority, and that the majority in the AICC and among the delegates should not be taken into consideration, what should only be taken into consideration was the majority in the Working Committee—a very democratic argument ! That was dealt with by the Supreme Court in the following language—I am reading from the Supreme Court judgment :

> "In view of the fact that the wishes of the majority of the members of the AICC as well as the delegates have been ascertained, we find it difficult to accede to the contention that the majority enjoyed by Congress 'O' against Congress 'J' in the Working Committee should carry so much weight as to outweigh the majority support obtained by Congress 'J' amongst the delegates and the members of the AICC. In any case, we find that against the slender majority enjoyed by Congress 'O' in the Working Committee, Congress 'J' had substantial majority amongst the members of the AICC and the delegates as well as the Congress members of two Houses of Parliament as also the sum total of members of the State Legislatures."

This is one finding of the Supreme Court. The other finding of the Supreme Court is this. The Supreme Court has not found us as a section of the party having majority. The Supreme Court has found us to be that section of the party which is the Indian National Congress. I am reading from page 27 of the judgment :

> "The allotment of a symbol to the candidates set up by a political party is a legal right and in case of split, the Commission has been authorised to determine which of the rival groups or sections is the party which was entitled to the symbol."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What you are trying to establish is well known and accepted by the majority of the House.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : I am trying to disabuse the minds of certain hon. Members who were thinking that in so far as the people were concerned and in so far as the Supreme Court was concerned, they had, both the people and the Supreme Court, given a judgment which was not very clear. I want to make it absolutely clear that there is no doubt about that. The Supreme Court said :

> "The Commission.....(*Interruptions*) in resolving this dispute does not decide as to which group represents the party but which group is that party."

The Supreme Court held that the Commission rightly decided that our group was the party, was the Indian National Congress.

I am not appealing to anybody else. I am appealing to Shri Morarji Desai and his conscience if he still has any. My appeal

to you is, in the name of Gandhism..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I respectfully submit, please tell us or convince us : Has Mr. Morarji Desai ever repudiated the contention that you are making today ? Never.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : He has. I am very happy that the leader of the D. M. K. party has raised a very important question. I am grateful to him. He has recognised the force of the argument. But he still thinks that Mr. Morarji Desai has accepted that. Will Mr. Morarji Desai say that we are the Indian National Congress ? You are saying : Has he ever repudiated it ? Let him say that we are the Indian National Congress. (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Whatever Mr. Morarji Desai will say, he will say when he replies to the debate. Kindly be brief now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Is he prepared to say that his party men did the wrong thing ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : I have never in my life judged a case before the Judge has judged it. The entire case is before the court. I am not going to say a word with regard to that. I have never done it. But you, Mr. Morarji Desai, you, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and some others did refer to facts which are pending before the court. Is that respect for the judiciary ? You have gone into the merits of the case which is pending before the court.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA : You are doing it. You are a Minister, you are an advocate. You are doing it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Therefore, I am not deliberately going to refer to the merits of the case or to the facts of the case which is before the court. What Mr. Morarji Desai has said has been stoutly denied by many. I do not know what the facts are. Unlike Mr. Morarji Desai, nobody writes me letters in secret. Therefore, I do not know what the facts are. The facts are before the court. Tomorrow is the hearing. Do you expect that with all my experience in the courts of law, I would venture to say something now with regard to facts which are pending before the court ? I have that much respect for law which none of you have, it seems. I am sorry I have to say these things.

With regard to the other things, I could not say anything, because if we went into the police action and anything else, we would really be debating the merits of the case which is pending before a court of law. Therefore, all that we can put forward is a political argument and an appeal to Mr. Morarji Desai to publicly declare, in his reply, as suggested by the leader of the D. M. K. party, that you are not the Indian National Congress and that we are the Indian National Congress and we should be recognied as such.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Frank Anthony.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us adjourn now. It is already 6·30 P. M. The debate can continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I personally feel it will not be advisable to continue till tomorrow. We have two or three speakers. If the rest of the speakers cooperate, we will conclude it today.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall obey your injunction and be very brief.

I am sorry the Prime Minister is not here and, frankly, I had hoped that she would make some sort of an act of contrition, whether it was an apology or not, on behalf of her party and drawn curtain over what I consider an extremely sordid incident.

I was a little surprised. My learned friend, Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, as a

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senior lawyer, I didn't think, would even attempt to get up and defend a palpably indefensible case. His was, if I may say so, a very special exercise in irrelevance.

As far as I could see, I have just read the report and the relevant excerpts, I am trying to put the matter in focus. What the Supreme Court has said is. It said advisedly that property is not being adjudicated upon and in fact, they gave what was in the nature of an injunction that any dispute as regards property would have to be adjudicated upon in the proper civil courts. That was the crux of the matter.

Now, Sir, I am sorry, friends of ours and also on that side tried to defend this. I do not know. Most of them are laymen. Apparently, one or two are supposed to know the law. What is the legal position ? It is axiomatic and it is elementary-proceedings under Sec. 145. Under Sec. 145 the court is not concerned with the merits so far as title is concerned. It is not even concerned with the merits so far as rightful possession is concerned. Under Sec. 145, I hope at least Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray will agree with me, even a trespasser who has been in continuous possession for two months prior to the incident cannot be dispossessed. He cannot be removed.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I am rising on a point of order, Sir...(*Interruptions*). He is going into the merits of the case.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : You don't understand. This is not the merit. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I understand is that he is trying to put the whole thing in focus. I don't think he has said this merit and that merit.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : He is arguing on court case.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : That is the law. I am accepting that the Congress (I) is the Congress. They are the only Congress. They are the National Congress. They are the super-national Congress. I accept all that, I also accept that Congress (O) is nothing at all. But, surely, the legal position must outrage the conscience of Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He has no conscience.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : And people have condemned that. With a rare unanimity the Press has said that it was a disgraceful affair...(*Interruptions*). Here, I am dealing with laymen.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : Nobody is a more layman than the hon. Member...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please hear me first. I would request hon. Members not to interrupt. I am prepared to hear only points of order. If you think you have a point of order, you are welcome to raise it. Don't just interrupt and make noise.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I am assuming that these people are trespassers. But the world knows and the papers have proclaimed it to the world that for at least two years they have been in undisputed possession,...(*Interruptions*) since the split—I don't know whether it was two years or one year...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I want to raise a point of order. Mr. Deputy Speaker, you are a very eminent lawyer. You know very well...

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : He is a Professor.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I am sorry. What Mr. Frank Anthony is trying to say is just commenting on the merits of the case. He has clearly said that none of us will be...(*Interruptions*). Knowing full well, he is not entitled...(*Interruptions*). There are various aspects of law. We understand

law. We are not to make comments on the court cases.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a very fine balance; if we cross a little beyond a certain point, we will be passing into the merits of the case. Now, for example, when it is said, for two years there was undisputed possession, we are going a little boyond the limits.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I heard the speeches of the hon. of lady Member, of K. D. Malaviya and one Member there. What I could gather from the speeches was this. We have the right to the title; therefore we went to take possession. All the time what I am saying is this. I am accepting their facts, but that is not permissible under the law. What I am trying to tell my honourable but not very learned friends in law is that if a person had been for two months in undisputed possession, if you go there and try to force him out, it is only you who are guilty of criminal trespass. That is what I am trying to point out to my hon. friends.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When we are going mto the merits of the case, we are over-crossing the limits. I would only request the hon. Member not to go into the merits of the case.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : He is raising a matter which is a matter in the court.

श्री शशि भूषण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पाइट आफ आर्डर है। आनरेबल मेम्बर की इत्तिला गलत है। बराबर दो साल से बिल्डिंग का ऊपर का हिस्सा इंडियन यूथ कांग्रेस के कब्जे मे है। वहाँ पर बराबर उसका वफ्तर चल रहा है। यह गलत इत्तिला दे रहे हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is going into the merits of the case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is only fair to allow a Member to make his submission to refute that. That is also on record.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Once again, I am not canvassing the merits, but may I make a submission ? I hope at least my friend Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray will accept a leading judgment of the Calcutta High Court, a famous one, where a special bench of 5 judges said that in a matter where the Press has proclaimed a certain fact, it becomes a matter of notorious knowledge, we take judicial notice of it. That being a matter of judicial cognizance, you in your quasi-judicial capacity, could take notice of it. That is all that I am saying.

What outrages the conscience of a person like myself who has been conditioned by the law is that they have not prosecuted anybody for the action. What will ordinary people think ? Here are not ordinary people, here are senior members of the ruling party doing this. The only inference will be that Government have approved this action. That is the tragedy of it. Do you think Jawaharlal Nehru, who was so sensitive to democratic values, would ever have tolerated such a thing ? Never. Do you think that he would ever have tolerated a thing like this that the ruling party should set an example of utter lawlessness, of cynical disregard for the elements of the rule of law as they have done now ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, look at what the ruling party has done now. My hon. friends may not like what I am saying. But this is in the tradition of Nazi political thuggery. This was what the Nazi political thugs did; because they belonged to the ruling party, they purported to set themselves above the law; they purported to commit crimes with impunity. And that is what the new Congress of Jawaharlal Nehru is doing. That is the tragedy, as I see it.

My hon. friend from the CPM was ranting against my friends opposite. I have no time for the CPM, I have no time to devote to the CPM, because they do not even purport to pay lip service to the Constitution the law and other things. Only the other day they held the House to ransom. But could anyone opposite have any moral

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authority to tell them to stop holding this House to ransom by not behaving in a lawless way ? If they had said it, what would they have said to them ? They would have said 'At least, we are not committing offences. We are not carrying out helpless little men like Sadiq Ali...

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Shri Anthony is holding us guilty even before the court has done it. I am very sorry that he is holding us guilty even before the court has done it.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I am not holding them guilty.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : But that is what he has done.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I say that have condemned themselves. All the press has condemned them.

श्री शशि भूषण : यह तो टाटा, बिड़ला और डालमिया का प्रेस है। यह-तो कहेगा ही।

SHRI PILOO MODY : They stand self-condemned.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : He is not to judge it, but it is the court which has to judge.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Some Newspaper Reports have been referred to. The newspapers to which my hon. friend referred and which my hon. friend says should be accepted on the basis of a full court judgment of the High Court are the very newspapers which said that we would never win the elections and we would get only 150 to 160 seats. Therefore, let him not rely on those reports.

SHRI PILOO MODY : By the same argument,—Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray has often said something that has not come out true. Are we to take it that we are never to believe him at all ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Very well done.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : If the CPM had done it, I would not have thought anything of it, because we could expect them to do it. But when the ruling party, the party of Jawaharlal Nehru, as I knew him, does it, it is an outrage on the country.

What will happen tomorrow ? Tomorrow the Government servants will go and gherao their officers. With what authority will my hon. friends opposite say, 'You are acting in a lawless manner' ? If they tell them so, then the Government servants would tell them 'At least we are not committing offences; we may be wrongfully restraining them, but we are not doing what you are doing'. With what authority could they tell the college students to stop doing certain things ? For instance, the college students tomorrow may say, 'At least we are not committing the offences which you are committing'. Again, look at this amazing, utterly amazing argument that they were invited by the employees to go there. Tomorrow, the students of a college will unanimously pass a resolution saying 'All the property, all the movable property in the college has been purchased with our fees, and, therefore, we will go and take possession of them and seize them all'. If they do so, then with what moral authority will my hon. friends opposite be able to speak to anyone of them ? That is the tragedy that the ruling party, synonymous with the Government, lends itself to this kind of utter lawlessness. They are setting fire to the country. The country today is racked with indiscipline and lawlessness, and they are only leading the way. That is the supreme tragedy, In another way, they are destroying the rule of law. Why are they trying to burke this issue ? Here obviously, the police have been immobilised. They are an instrument of the rule of law. But my hon. friends opposite are making them an instrument and agency of the ruling party. To that extent, they are completely eroding and destroying the rule of law. They are bringing the police, an instrument of the rule of law, into contempt and ridicule. I was going to say something about the magistracy, but I would not say it. But all I can say is

this that an executive, a junior magistrate is not going to have the independence with these pressures to do justice in this case.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Let him not have a prejudiced mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri K. C. Pant

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : You must decide how long we are going to sit and whether speeches are going to be allowed indefinitely. In that case, some of us would like to be called.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is true we have exceeded the time allotted by almost an hour. But it would be best to conclude this debate today. We have two or three more speakers.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Postpone to tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When there are interruptions, members get emotional and it is difficult to check them. Shall we allow ten minutes to each speaker ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think ten minutes should do.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C. PANT) : My colleague, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, has already participated in the debate and covered various political aspects. I do not propose to take up the time of the House repeating what he said. It is no pleasure to me to participate in this debate. I feel unhappy that a vein of personal hurt and personal distress has been evident in many speeches. Regardless of the rights or wrongs of this incident, I feel unhappy at this sanse of personal heart detected in speeches.

I have every respect for hon. members opposite, all of them, most certainly for those who have been our erstwhile colleagues. I have respect for Sadiqbhai, for Morarjibhai and for Tyagiji. Shri Gurupadaswamy is a friend of mine. So, on our part it can never be our intention to hurt their feelings. I do hope that regardless of the acrimony of this debate, at the end of it, we shall be able to restore that feeling of mutual respect that has usually guided debates in this House and informed our mutual relations.

The police are duty bound to protect all citizens under the law. They are most certainly bound to protect political leaders and persons of eminence. There can be no doubt about that. I would categorically state that this has always been, and will continue to be, the approach of Government and the police.

On this occasion, I have to stick to the wording of the motion before us and in that motion there is a condemnation of the police. It is a little difficult to deal with this whole situation because as the Speaker said in the beginning, the incident is *sub-judice*.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Failure of the police is not *sub-judice*.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I can only say that it is a little difficult because some of the facts do get mixed up in the matter of police action, but I shall nevertheless try to deal with the facts, particularly the behaviour of the police.

Before doing so, I should like to inform the House that only a little while ago, a court of competent jurisdiction has passed an order attaching the property.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : He should have done it—a long time ago.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Some people are never satisfied.

19.00 hrs.

Further proceedings are due to continue tomorrow. The question whether the order of attachment should be issued or not was argued yesterday at some length before the Magistrate who directed the police to submit

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a report to him. That report was submitted this morning and the order was issued by the Magistrate attaching the property... (*Interruptions*). Certainly the Magistrate exercised his own discretion. But I am glad that my friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has given credit to the Central Government and is only establishing our case that we are no impartial...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : You have corrupted the magistracy. That is what I am saying.

SHRI K. C. PANT : .....that the Government is acting with impartiality and that it has permitted attachment.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Under pressure. You know now where you are.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Unwittingly though he paid us a compliment.

With the passing of those orders one phase of this dispute should now be regarded as over. I would like my friend Mr. Manoharan to know this because now the building is in the possession of the Court and that is what he advised in the course of his speech. Now the law should be allowed to take its own course and the decision of the court should be respected without any reservation. It may not suit Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra if the Court takes the correct decision. It may take the wind out of his sails...(*Interruptions*). I expected a word of commendation from him.

Let us now examine where the failure of the police lies. The resolution says that the Delhi Police has failed in the discharge of the duties. I think Mrs. Mukul Banerjee and some other members who spoke made it clear that the police were not there at that time. The allegation is not that the police allowed people to trespass into the building. Nobody says that the police was there at that time. So the police could not have helped at that time if they were not there. That is clear.

Then the question is: what happened after the police came? Police did not come as soon as someone went to the police station and registered a complaint. Thereafter the police was despatched and it arrived there. There was no contention from anybody that after the police arrived anybody forced his way in...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : All according to a set design.

SHRI K. C. PANT : How is the police to be held responsible ? This is the basic point because nothing has taken place in the presence of the police even according to the allegations made. This is a fact that has to be noted.

Then I think it has to be noted that the police were also acting in a situation which was not just an ordinary dispute about private property. Several hon. Members from my side have pointed to the larger dimensions of the question and I do not want to repeat all of them. But the fact is that after the split in the Congress there was an election in the country and that election went a certain way. The verdict of the people was very clear. The fact is that the Supreme Court has in a recent judgement allotted the symbol to our party. All these things are bound to influence everybody in the country and they are certainly bound to influence the policemen standing there. He knows all those thing. I doubt if he has read the judgement as carefully as my friend Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray. If he was under the impression that the: Congress (R) had been given possession of the property, even that would not be surprising.

It is a general impression that is created by the Supreme Court judgement and I hope my hon. friends will appreciate this point of fact which has in a way affected the thinking of the entire country. The *dramatis personae* involved on either side would also not have gone unnoticed by the police. Therefore, these things are facts of life, and so what could the police have done ?

The police was duty bound to see that there was no breach of peace, and it is nobody's contention that there was any breach of peace. So you must see that the police in the situation acted as it ought to have acted. Some reference was made to the editorials, but if you go into the accounts of the happenings in the newspapers, now here is it said that there was any breach of the peace. There was no breach of peace for which you could have held them responsible. After all, a tense situation did develop in which there could have been a breach of the peace and I think the police acted with tact to see that a breach of the peace did not take place. These are facts. I am not talking fanciful things, and I think that a tribute should be paid where it is deserved, and I think that they should be commended for this part of the work.

There was some criticism of the fact that some people who wanted to go in could not go in and the police prevented there going in. This is a fact that they did so. Morarji bhai knows this very well and I am sure other friends also know this that in a situation of this kind the police has to be the judge. They are the men on the spot. In fact, a Magistrate went with the police and all the senior officers, D. C., D. I. G. etc., visited the place. The man on the spot has to be the judge whether any particular action will aggravate the situation or not. If in this particular situation when a certain amount of heat was generated, allowing other people to go in had created more heat and led to a breach of the peace, you could have blamed the police for not doing their duty, but they were kept out when their going in would have possibly led to a deterioration in the situation and a breach of the peace.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Shri Sadiq Ali was one of them.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Therefore, this is a matter in which we have to go by the judgment of the man on the spot, there is no other go. I think Shyam Babu in his cooler moments would appreciate...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Shri Sadiq Ali was seized and bodily lifted.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I shall come to that and I shall come to Mrs. Sadiq Ali also.

A complaint was received alleging trespass into the building. Nobody has said that the complaint was not registered by the police. After all, what is the police supposed to do ? The complaint was registered and strainghtaway police re-enforcement was sent. This is the duty of the police and they did it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : When Mr. Gurupadaswamy was badly beaten, did he not ask for the cognizance of that offence ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : According to my information, he was not beaten.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Your information. Here is the leader of the opposition, he has made a complaint in that House.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If he was beaten I would feel very sorry for it, and I think that now that the whole matter is under investigation, this can also be investigated.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Then why are you defending ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : This kind of continuous interruption is not improving your case. You should try to understand.

A complaint was received that Shri Sadiq Ali had been bodily lifted and taken out of his room. That has not been suppressed. It is there in the police records. That will also be investigated.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Why did not the police prevent that ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : For the simple reason that this complaint was registered at 5 P. M.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : They were standing by and looking on.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Even according to the allegation, Shri Sadiq Ali was lifted at 4 P.M. or so from his room. The police registered the case at 5 P.M. as they received the information at 5 P.M. How could they have prevented it ? Now it can only be a matter of investigation. No written complaint has been received from Mr. Gurupadaswamy till now. If he had been so seriously injured, would it not be reasonable to expect that he would have filed a written complaint ? (*Interruptions*). You could have filed a written complaint on his behalf (*Interruptions*) This kind of restlessness, constant interruptions and refusal to hear facts is indicative of the fact that you are not interested in knowing facts and you want to make political capital out of this. All the facts that have been given to the police will be investigated.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : What about the allegations about the police, if the police is investigating the charges ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : So many members have spoken. Who has made allegations about the police ? (*Interruptions*)

The police brought the dispute to the notice of the magistrate and the magistrate then took action under section 145 Cr. P.C. I too am not a lawyer and I cannot say off-hand what the remedy is under the law. But I was told that this was the normal procedure under which action is taken in respect of disputes of property and possession. So, normal action was taken. As soon as the facts were brought to the notice of the magistrate, he issued notices to both the parties and I have referred to the subsequent events. Where is the fault of either the police or the magistrate ? This is the rule of law, of which Mr. Anthony spoke. According to this rule, the police and the magistrate have acted. What other course was open to the police ? After all, could they have assumed the functions of the magistrate and decided on the merits of the dispute ? Obviously they could not have done that. Could they, on the basis of the allegations, have used force to restore possession to the party which alleged that it had been dispossessed ? I think Mr. Anthony said even in a case of trespass this was not possible. What was the police expected to do then ? Should they have allowed the use of force of which could have provoked a more serious situation ? That would have been as dereliction of duty on their part. So, I have no doubt that given the situation in which the police found themselves that afternoon, they did the right thing in referring the matter for action according to procedure contained in sectoin 145. Now it will be for court to decide as to who was in possession and what the remedy should be.

That was not for the police to decide, and they did the right thing in referring it to the court. If the police had tried to forestall this matter and taken upon itself to decide as to who trespassed and who did not trespass, they would obviously have had to decide the question as to who was in possession and who was not in possession. And everybody is agreed, Shri Anthony also agreed with this, that the fact as to who was in possession and who was not in possession is something to be determined by the court. Therefore, I do not exactly know as to what else the police was expected to do. A large number of persons were involved in this and according to the normal procedure of police investigation, the statements of various persons will have to be taken and inquiries will have to be made. I have no doubt that the law will take its course.

What is the function of the police in this situation ? Where danger is apprehended it should offer protection. I would like to inform Shri Morarji that there is another office of his party at Ajmeri Gate. With regard to this office the police did get information that some danger was apprehended by the people in that office and the police made adequate arrangements. When they had prior information the police did not shirk their duty. In that case also it was

the office of the party of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and the police made adequate arrangements. Therefore, the police is not to be blamed in every case.

When an incident of this kind takes place the duty of the police is to see that a breach of peace does not take place. Wherever police was in a position to take action, it has done so, where it had prior information, it had acted accordingly and took action to control the situation. I repeat here that we have to rely on the judgment of the local officers in such cases. In this case the main anxiety of the police appeared to be to prevent any serious breach of peace on the 13th, as the rights and wrongs of the situation could be allowed to be determined by a competent court of law in due course. I for one cannot find fault with that approach and I think all reasonable members in this House will not find fault with that approach.

I will end very soon. A reference was made to Shrimati Sadiq Ali's attempt to get into the premises, as also Acharya Kripalani's attempt to get in. Here I would like to strike a personal note. On the 14th, I received three telephone calls. One was from somebody who said that Mrs. Sadiq Ali and some children want to go in and they are being prevented by the police.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : "Somebody" means whom ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not sure, I do not remember it. The next call was personally by Acharya Kripalani who said that he would like to go in along with Sucheta ji. The third call was by Shri Chandrajeet Yadav. He was also not allowed to go in. In Shri Piloo Modi's hilarity, which is contagious, I find that my point is lost. Really speaking, at that moment the police did not act except in the interest of not allowing the situation to deteriorate. Therefore, at that particular moment they were not allowing anyone to go in. The tempers were already very high and they apprehended that if they allowed a large number of people to go in, the situation will deteriorate. Therefore, at that moment in their best judgment they thought it better not to allow anybody to go in. After the receipt of these three calls I rang up and tried to find out why this was happening and this is what I was told. I was further told that as soon as the situation calmed down they will allow them to get in. I am glad to say, and I am sure it will be corroborated by others, that when the situation calmed down they did allow everybody to go in, all these three persons who wanted to go in were allowed to go in, though not large crowds. Just some individuals were allowed to go in.

I am sorry that there was inconvenience to Shrimati Sadiq Ali. I am sorry if there was inconvenience to Acharyaji or to anybody else. But in this situation I do not see what other option the police had except to exercise their judgment as to whether at that particular moment the entry of these leaders and individuals might not have provoked the situation. In their judgment it would have and they acted upon it. I do not think one should find fault with them upon that.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why have you become long-winded ? Finish.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not think I should trespass upon the patience of my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody.

It is really not for me to hold any brief in this dispute nor am I concerned with the merits of the dispute because I am prevented from commenting upon them in any case. You will agree that I have adhered very strictly to the ruling of the Speaker in not commenting upon anything that was in dispute and the merits of the question. But now that the building in dispute has been attached, the curtain has been drawn on this part of the incident, and the law is taking its normal course. I hope, this acrimony will end and goodwill be restored. It is in that spirit that, before I sit down, I would like to appeal to Shri Sadiq Ali to give up his fast.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह पता चले कि हाउस कब तक चलेगा। रूल आफ लॉ को हम यहाँ भी ट्रेसपास कर रहे हैं। सात बजकर 22 मिनट हो गए हैं, यह पता चले कि हम कब तक बैठेंगे। आगे से यह इंतजाम होना चाहिए कि हमको पहले से इत्तला मिल जाये कि उस दिन 11 बजे तक या 12 बजे तक बैठना होगा। मावलंकर जी के जमाने मे अगर 5 बजे के बाद 6 बजे तक भी बैठना होता था तो कई रोज पहले सूचना मिल जाती थी लेकिन यहां तो कोई रूल आफ ला ही नहीं है कि कब तक बैठेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will be the happiest person if Shri Bibhuti Mishra could get the co-operation of the whole House and keep to the time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बहस कल क्यों नहीं हो सकती है यह बात समझ मे नही आती।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : स्पीकर का काम है फैसला करना कि कब तक हाउस बैठेगा। मावलंकर जी के जमाने में दो रोज पहले सूचना दी जाती थी। आज साढ़े सात होने जा रहे हैं लेकिन कोई पता नही कब तक बैठेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that we shall conclude this debate today. There are three more speakers before Shri Morarji Desai is called upon to reply. I will request every Member to make his submissions within ten minutes.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : On the basis of the strength of parties, for every Member from that side two from this side should have been allowed, but we have cut down our list of speakers at great displeasure of my own party Members. I do not know whether every party and every Member from that side will be allowed to speak, even though he belongs to one-Member party or two-Member party. Some limit should be imposed. Everybody is trying to have political advantage out of this incident.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would love to hear the speech of Shri Piloo Mody and others and am prepared to sit up to 9 o'Clock, but tomorrow is a discussion which will not be concluded within two hours. Therefore, kindly start that at 2 o'Clock and not at 4 o'Clock like today.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : When the sitting of this House got protracted and continued up to 8 or 9 o'Clock, the Chair used to supply food. You remember that there was a serious crisis also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before Shri Mody begins his speech I would like to take the sense of the House whether we should complete this debate today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We must complete this debate today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Personally I feel, since we have begun and have given so many hours to it, we should complete it. But I would not like to give it as a ruling. I would like to take the sense of the House. May I have the sense of the House whether we should complete the debate today ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, it should be completed today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI PILOO MODY : How will you get the sense of the House unless you hear somebody ? I am trying to give you the sense of the House. I personally would like to see that this debate ends today. Not only because of its acrimonious content, acrimonious nature, but also from the point of view of the subject-matter that we have discussed, I think, if you continue this discussion tomorrow, we will be spoiling two

days in the life of this country. I think, what we are doing today is bad enough, sad enough...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mad enough.

SHRI PILOO MODY : ...and mad enough. I really do not know why we should continue this for another day.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why do you speak on it ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about tomorrow ? Are you starting tomorrow's discussion at 2 o'Clock ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, the sense of the House is that we should conclude it today.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I move closure ...(*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, the sense of the House is to conclude it today. But if you want a clear decision on that, I am prepared to call division of the House.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, no

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, the sense of the House is that we conclude it today. Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, really speaking, when this discussion is going on or any other serious matter is being discussed, an anxiety about time, an anxiety about food, an anxiety about all manner of things, in the context of what has happened or what I have witnessed today in this House pale into insignificance.

I am not going into the merits of the case at all. I am not even going to refer to what happened at Jantar Mantar Road. I am going to refer to what I saw and I heard in this House today.

I saw various reasonable Members of the ruling party getting up and saying things which I cannot expect intelligent, educated, civilised people to do. You have a man like Mr. K. D. Malaviya. Whatever we may think of him, his life is an open book, perhaps, a very open book. He has had a position in this country and he still holds a position in this country, a Member of Parliament, and yet he can get up and talk in the manner that he did.

We had a Supreme Court lawyer, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, and he started his speech by saying that he was going to raise this debate to a very high level ... (*Interruptions*) This is the sort of noises that you keep on hearing. He said that he was going to raise the debate to a high level because he had great respect for Mr. Morarji Desai. And then he asked Mr. Morarji Desai, "I appeal to his conscience if he has any." What sort of foolery is this ? What sort of a rediculous utter useless use of words. Either you have respect for him or, otherwise, you be a man enough to say, "I do not like you".

Don't mouth these sanctimonious platitudes of having respect for the person and continue to talk in the cheep manner about a man like Mr. Morarji Desai. He does not have to agree with Mr. Morarji Desai, I don't agree with him. But there are certain decencies—decency, a word that has lost its meaning in recent times—that have to be observed. He continued to argue a case about who is the original owner—that also at the level of a primary school debate, quoting from here and quoting from there like a pregnant lawyer—as if it was relevant.

As far as the Minister of State, is concerned, the only thing I can say is that he did two good things. First of all, he performed his job for which he is paid. He upheld the Police, which is very good for their morale, and he contradicted Mrs. Banerji, which is very good for truth. Occasionally, even truth inadvertently comes out in this House.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So, you admit that I spoke the truth.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Inadvertently. I don't have to mention it again. It will go on record that I said it and you can read about it tomorrow morning and gloat over it that you were once accidentally paid a compliment.

The fact of the matter is that if this can happen in the Parliament of India, when the events that transpired at the Jantar Mantar Road can be explained away with facile arguments, glib use of words, then. Sir, we have no Parliament. We certainly do not have any democracy. I can see very clearly that in future these very people who are in the process of defending indefensible thing, protecting something that every decent and honest man is revulsed against, their turn is going to come. Not a single one of them can claim the longevity of immortality, except Sardar Swaran Singh, of course, and their heads are going to roll, not as gently or with such dignity as Mr. Morarji Desai's head rolled, but their hands are going to roll in the same brutal fashion as the events at Jantar Mantar have taken place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please be relevant...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI PILOO MODY : These are very relevant to the country, Sir.

I will tell you another thing. When you have a subject like this being discussed in Parliament, I cannot imagine that the Prime Minister who is also the Home Minister shopld be away. Not a word of excuse. Not a word of explanation ! Not a word of regret ! I am sure that this miserable, halting regret that has been expressed in the name of the Prime Minister in the press is also a shame. There is no evidence of that regret at all and one of the speakers, I think it was my friend, Mr. Vajpayeeji, who said with what glory the Prime Minister had acquitted herself abroad...

AN HON. MEMBER : It was Mr. Manoharan.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Yes, he spoke about the glory with which the Prime Minister had acquitted herself abroad. When she comes back, what did she have to face ? The odium of her own colleagues. Where are they ? They are not even here to listen to the condemnation.

Sir, as long as this country, as long as this Parliament and as long as these people keep swallowing this sort of glib arguments which substitute for truth, there is no future for this country. But I have enough hope for the future. I know that the time is coming when all the sins of the Government perpetrated on the people will some day rebound on them and we will at last have a decent Government in this country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I expected my congress friends to express at least the same sentiments like that expressed by Mrs. Gandhi which as appeared in the press this morning that she expressed her unhappiness over the ugly incidents that had happened in Jantar Mantar. But I find instead of expressing regret they are jubilant, and not only jubilant, but they are overjubilant. This action is committed by the youth congressmen on whom rests the prestige of the congress party.

In America the Prime Minister informed the American people that India is an open society. But by the way the subjugation of power is working in the head of congressmen I am afraid, if this trend is allowed to grow, our country may not long remain an open society but a close society due to the acts of these people.

I am not entering into the point who is the national congress and all that; I am not concerned with that. But I want to ask one question. Ajoy Babu was not the real Bangla congressman. Out of 5 he commanded only 2 members. You recognised Ajoy Babu as Bangla Congress President. It is not unknown in this country that parties are divided. There are two communist parties; there were two separate parties in PSP and also the Socialist party. Such divisions have always been there. But the main point here is this, whether by occupation of Jantar Mantar, they have done the right thing, whether they have adopted commonsense and decency and decorum of public conduct,

whether the ruling party on whom depends the fate of the country, will not allow brute force to override the rule of law. That is the moot question.

Mr. Malaviya said he does not know anything about law. But this is commonsense: it is elementary principle of democracy. Unless law permits you cannot forcibly occupy a building or forcibly eject a person or take force into your hands. Mr. Pant said that Jantar Mantar is now under the custody of the Court.

But I want to ask him whether one or two years before that building was under the custody of the court. If it was not, then was the forcible occupation of that building by their men lawful ?

Shrimati Mukul Banerjee was narrating incidents from her own personal experience. Whom are we to believe ? Are we to believe all the newspaper reports or her personal narrations ? If we believe all the newspapers almost all the newspapers all over the country have splashed the news and they have condemned what the Ruling Congress Party men in their jubilant mood have done. Therefore, we have to believe the newspaper reports and not the verbal personal narration of any person, whoever he or she may be.

I want to ask one other question of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, What are the stakes involved here ? Firstly, they have allowed their men to override the rule of law. Secondly, they have allowed their men, being in power, to demoralise the police. They have allowed their men to dishonour and show disrespect to their erstwhile and very respectable leaders of their party ? That being so, with what face will they be able to accuse the Naxalites who are dishonouring our national leaders. And mind you, it is not ordinary men who are dishonouring those leaders, but men like Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma, Shri Chandrjit Yadav, and Shri Yashpal Kapur; they are not ordinary men of their party.

I would say in a sense of humility and in a sense of understanding what the implications of the whole thing are. The implication is not that a brick building at Jantar Mantar has been captured by them. That is not the implication. The implication is that it involves the faith of the people in democracy in our country. That is why we are agitated. It is not because they have captured a building at Jantar Mantar Road. That is no concern of ours. It is not because one has to be an arbiter between the Congress (R) and the Congress (O). That is not our concern. Our concern is what will happen in this country, if the dictators of the ruling party, if their principal functionaries, who are supposed to undertake the rule of law themselves violate the rule of law, and they act with the aid of the principle of, if I may use a strong word, hooliganism for the purpose of achieving their political objectives. If that happens, then what will be the faith of our people in democracy ?

One hon. Member has already reminded us of the Nazi pattern of politics. Again, I may say that over-intoxication of power may encourage them to get into the discarded apron of Hitlerite Nazists.

Again, in regard to the police, we know what happened in West Bengal. We have seen what happened there during the two UF regimes, and how the ruling party demoralised the police and how they took hold of the police and with the help of the police they completely demoralised the people and beat their political opponents. If they are allowed to do it, then tomorrow the discussion on West Bengal is coming up and with what face will they be able to face that debate ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Does he support the CRP there ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am not talking about the CRP now. He has become overloyal, in fact, more loyal than the loyalists. It is on record how he has conducted himself.

This Government will then lose their moral right to condemn and criticise what is happening in West Bengal. When they were in power, they utilised the people to crush

[Shri Samar Guha]

the Opposition and to crush the democratic parties and democratic values.

Lastly, I would make this appeal. It does not concern only their party. As I have said already and I would repeat, it concerns the faith of the people in the future of India and in the democratic values of India. In all sense of humility, they should express their regret because it has involved the fair name of the Prime Minister; I use the words 'fair name' because she has at leaet expressed some unhappiness over this. She should direct her party to express regret, vacate the house and wait for the decision of the court; when the decision of the court is given, certainly they will have the right to take possession of that building.

I would conclude by saying that what is involved is not a quarrel between two political parties, but the faith of the people in the democratic values of our country and the question should be looked at from that angle.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस (ओ) पार्टी के वकील ने कोर्ट में कहा था कि इस बिल्डिंग की एटैचमेंट कर ली जाये और आज कोर्ट ने उनकी बात को मान कर निर्णय कर दिया है। पुलिस को भी उन्होंने ही बुलाया। उस बिल्डिंग में पच्चीस-तीस परिवार रहते हैं, जो वहां पर पंद्रह-बीस साल से काम कर रहे हैं। कम से कम डेढ़ लाख रुपया उनकी तनख्वाहों का बाकी है। उनमें से किसी को निकाल दिया गया है, किसी को धमकी दी गई है, किसी को मारा गया है, किसी से चपरासी का काम लिया गया है। वे सब लोग एक यूनियन बना कर इकट्ठे हुए। उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक हमारा पैसा नहीं दिया जायेगा, तब तक आप टेलीफोन इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते, कोई चीज़ इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते। उन्होंने कांग्रेस के नेताओं को बुलाया और कहा कि हम लोग हमेशा कांग्रेस के लिए जान देते रहे हैं, कांग्रेस के साथ रहे हैं, लेकिन आज हमारी यह हालत है कि हम को प्रिज़नर की तरह रखा जा रहा है, हमको गुंडों द्वारा धक्के देकर हमारे घरों से निकाला जा रहा है। उन्होंने हमारे नेताओं को बुलाया और हमारे नेताओं ने जा कर उनको आश्वासन दिया कि आपके साथ ज्यादती नहीं होगी।

उसके बाद पुलिस आई। उसको बुलाने की रिपोर्ट सादिक अली साहब ने अपनी तरफ से कराई। आज उनके वकील ने खुद बिल्डिंग का एटैचमेंट कराया है, जबकि बराबर दो साल से ऊपर की मंजिल पर यूथ कांग्रेस का कब्ज़ा रहा है। दो तीन कमरे बराबर उनके पास रहे हैं और वे लोग उनको इस्तेमाल करते रहे हैं। नीचे ये काम करते रहे है। ऊपर ऊपर समाजवाद रहा है, नीचे नीचे सिण्डीकेट रहा है (**व्यवधान**)। ऊपर की मंजिल पर समाजवादी ताकतों का कब्जा था और नीचे इन लोगों का था।

लेकिन सबसे बड़ा फैक्टर यह है कि जिन लोगों को इन्होंने लाखों रुपये तनख्वाहों के देने हैं, जिनको इन्होंने तनख्वाहें नहीं दी हैं, उन का ख्याल करके आज हमारा दिल भर आता है। उनको कोई प्राविडेंट फंड नहीं दिया गया है, उनको अपने घरों से निकाला जा रहा है, जबकि वे इनके इतने लॉयल रहे हैं। आखिर तंग आकर उन्होंने हमारे नेताओं को बुलाया कि हमारी रक्षा कीजिए।

जहां तक सादिक अली साहब का सवाल है, हम उनकी बहुत इज्जत करते हैं। वह हमारे पुराने नेता रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि उनका फास्ट तुड़वाने के लिए कांग्रेस के हमारे बड़े नेता जायें। अगर उनको समय न हो, तो मैं खुद जाकर उनसे माफी मांग सकता हूं, अगर उनको कोई चोट लगी है, और कह सकता हूं कि वह अपना फास्ट तोड़ दें, हालांकि जब मैं बिड़ला हाउस में फास्ट कर रहा था, तो

श्री मोरारजी देसाई और श्री कृपालानी ने उसका विरोध किया था। मुझे भी दिल्ली पुलिस से शिकायत है कि कल मुझे वहां नहीं जाने दिया गया। मेरे साथ पचास साठ साथी थे। डी० एस० पी० ने कहा कि यहां दंगा हो सकता है, आप चले जाइये। श्री कृपालानी भी वहां मौजूद थे। श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव को भी नहीं जाने दिया गया। पता नहीं, श्री वाजपेयी के आर० एस० एस० के साथी चले गये हों।

उस बिल्डिंग के अन्दर जो लोग है, उनमें वे परिवार भी है, जो बरसों से वहां रह रहे है। बिल्डिंग का एटैचमेंट हो रहा है, लेकिन जो लोग वहां रह रहे है, कल वे भूखों मरेंगे। उनके बारे में इस हाउस में कोई चर्चा नहीं की गई है। चन्दा इकट्ठा करके उन लोगों की मदद की जानी चाहिए। यह बिल्डिंग उनके पोजेशन में थी। यह केस वही लोग लड़ेंगे। जो लोग उनकी मदद के लिए वहां गये, उनको ऐसे ही बीच में डाल दिया गया है। दरअसल यह लड़ाई इनके कर्मचारियों की है, जिनको तनख्वाहें नहीं दी गई हैं, जिनको परेशान किया गया है।

कहा गया है कि कांग्रेस फासिस्ट है। जिनके हाथ गांधी जी के खून से रंगे हुए हैं, जिन्होंने पानीपत में भगतसिंह के साथी, क्रान्ति कुमार, को जिन्दा जला दिया, आज वे यहां बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं। जिन्होंने तामिल के नाम पर मद्रास में हजारों लोगों के घर जला दिये, आज वे फासिज्म की बातें करते हैं। अंग्रेजी जमाने में जब हम लोगों पर गोलियां चलती थी और जब हम जेलों में बन्द थे, तो उस वक्त ये टाम, डिक और हैरी क्या करते थे? आज यहां फासिज्म की बात वे लोग करते हैं, जो सुबह से शाम तक स्कूलों में छुरेबाजी और लाठी चलाना सिखाते हैं, परेड कराते हैं। किस लिए? शान्ति भंग करने के लिए। आज वे शान्ति की बात करते हैं, प्रजातंत्र की बात करते है। आज उनके मुंह से बाइबिल और गीता की भाषा निकलती है। जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के प्रजातंत्र को धोखा दिया, जबकि देश की सीमाओं पर ख़तरा था, आज वे सीमा की रक्षा की बात करते हैं, जब मुक्ति वाहिनी लड़ रही है, तो ये सत्याग्रह कराते हैं, कहीं सी० आई० ए० के इशारे पर पोस्ट आफिस जलाया जाता है, कहीं सी० आई० ए० के इशारे पर लोगों से कहा जाता है कि यहां दंगे-फ़साद किये जायें। आज वे बात करते है प्रजातंत्र की। मै बताना चाहता हूं कि जब श्री मोरारजी देसाई सूरत में इलैक्शन लड़े, तो कांग्रेस के 300 कार्यकर्ताओं के सिर तोड़े गये और वे हास्पिटल में गये।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is a blatant lie.

श्री शशि भूषण : अगर यह बात झूठ है, तो वह इस्तीफा दें। मैं भी इस्तीफा देता हूँ। मैं सूरत से इलैक्शन लड़ सकता हूँ। उनके कार्यकर्ताओं ने कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ताओं को मारा। मैं यह बात साबित करने के लिए तैयार हूँ (**व्यवधान**)। जहां तक झूठ का सवाल है, जनसंघ कहता रहा, श्री बलराज मधोक कहते रहे कि कैमिकली ट्रीटिड पेपर्स से हम जीते हैं। आज सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने, हाई कोर्ट ने जनसंघ के झूठ का मुंह काला कर दिया है। आज ये लोग डेमोक्रेसी, सत्य और प्रजातंत्र की बात करते हैं। जिनके हाथ लाखों बेगुनाह माइनारिटीज के खून से रंगे हुए हैं,.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप इस बकवास की इजाजत देंगे? किस के हाथ रंगे हुए हैं? इस तरह के भाषण यहां नहीं देने दिये जायेंगे। जिन्होंने गांधीजी की हत्या की थी, वे तो फांसी पर चढ़ गये, लेकिन जिन्होंने डा० श्यामप्रसाद मुकर्जी की हत्या की थी, वे सामने बैठे हुए हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये अनर्गल आरोप लगा रहे हैं। मैं उन आरोपों का खंडन करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री शशि भूषण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे, तो मैंने उनको बिल्कुल नहीं टोका।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने किसी पर आरोप नहीं लगाये।

श्री शशि भूषण : सत्य बात हमेशा कड़वी लगती है। श्री वाजपेयी से मुझे हमदर्दी है। उनको जरूर इस बात से दुख हुआ होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पिछले एक सेशन में इन्होंने श्री मोरारजी देसाई के लड़के पर आरोप लगाया था और फिर इसी सदन में उसको वापिस ले लिया। आज ये इस्तीफा देने की बात करते हैं।

19.54 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री शशि भूषण : जन्तर-मन्तर में जो कर्मचारी वर्षों से काम कर रहे थे, यह झगड़ा उनका और उनके एम्पलायर्ज का है। हम लोग तो उनकी ट्रेड यूनियन की मदद के लिए गये और हमने उनकी मदद की। इन लोगों ने खुद ताला लगवाया है, खुद एटैचमेंट कराया है, इन्होंने खुद पुलिस बुलाई और उसके बाद प्रजातंत्र की दुहाई देते हैं।

अगर किसी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को कभी भी पुलिस के जरिये चोट लगी हो, तो उसकी इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए। अगर किसी को चोट लगी है, तो मुझे उनसे पूरी हमदर्दी है। अगर यह बात झूठ है, तो उसकी भी इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Speaker, I am repeating the request that I made to the Deputy-Speaker, with folded hands, that tomorrow you may start the discussion at 2 o'clock, instead of at 4 o'clock. Otherwise it becomes like this. I mean that the discussion about West Bengal should start at 2 o'clock...(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : May I say that today we have cut down our speakers' number drastically; We are entitled to two speakers for everyone speaker from that side. Tomorrow, we shall not be able to do so; tomorrow we shall require our time to be given to us.

MR. SPEAKER : When you allocate time for a debate or discussion, very often we find that we do not stick to that allocation of time. The time fixed for this debate was two hours and an adjustment could have been made for 15 or 20 minutes this side or that side, but when this long list of speakers comes and every group wants to speak, it is very difficult to keep up to the schedule. We should try to stick to the time fixed by the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is not possible.

MR. SPEAKER : Then why do you vote for it ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My party will abide by whatever you say.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not take it to yourself. It is not addressed to you but to the whole House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You should help us.

MR. SPEAKER : We will see to it tomorrow. I cannot commit myself. I have not examined the business. But do not try to deviate from the decision that you have already taken in the Committee.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I listened to what was said by my friends opposite in defence of their most indefencible behaviour with great sorrow, and when especially they denied facts, it only convinced me that it is

impossible to expect from them any rule of law or consideration for rule of law. If in what I have said there is any untruth, I am prepared to be judged by you Sir. You can examine anybody whom you want to examine, and if I am proved wrong, I am prepared to take whatever penalty you prescribe, provided my hon. friends also suffer when they see that they are wrong.

What is the use of saying that there was no police ? Yes, it is a half-truth There was no police when they first entered because they took advantage of the lunch hour like thieves in the night and went and took possession Then the police was informed about it. The police came there and the police have not helped in establishing law. I have no complaint against the police that they have assaulted anybody except in the matter of Mrs. Sadiq Ali who was caught hold of by one policeman and prevented from entering, not that she was assaulted but caught hold of physically and prevented from entering the compound That is what she has said. Otherwise I have made no complaint against the police that they were not civil.

SHRI AMRIT NAHAT : He has no complaint against the police, then why bring this motion ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Let them have some patience.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Your men were interrupting.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have not interrupted anybody. You started it when I was speaking first and now you are trying to be angels, what is the meaning of this ? I cannot understand this, but this is of course the way with them, I understand that, and therefore, I should not be surprised about it.

When I say that the police did not assault, it does not mean that my complaint is not true that the police failed to take action and give protection from the hooligans of this party who were located there by these people. Afterwards this is what the hooligans did, and they went on doing it, and the police did not at all give any protection. When I said that Shri Gurupadaswamy was assaulted and assaulted badly, When I say that Shri Mahavir Tyagi was assaulted, when I say that Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani was also man-handled, I mean that every word of it is true, and if there is anything wrong proved in it, I am prepared to suffer the consequences.

20.00 hrs.

The question is...(*Interruptions*). Why are they unnecessarily burking the issue here ? I am offering myself, saying that if it is not proved by evidence that this happened there and to your satisfaction, I am prepared to pay any penalty. Otherwise, let these Johnnies pay the penalty. That is all I have to say to those who are telling here what is untrue all the while and no truth whatsoever. When Shri Sadiq Ali was bodily lifted from the first floor and put in the portico by these people, the police were present there. It cannot be denied, whatever my hon. friend, Mr. Pant, may say. It is true that they were there then and they did not prevent it. They were present when these people were assaulted and they did not prevent it. This is my complaint.

SHRI K. C. PANT : May I interrupt for a moment ? The police were outside.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : No. They were with us.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have also made my enquiries. According to the information with me, the police were not inside the building...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : They were there like menial servants, dishonest creatures...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is not fair to say such things. I can only give the information with me. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Some of them are working like your menial servants, dishonest creatures. (*Interruptions*). Like this Avinashchander. (*Interruptions*).

श्री अमृत नाहटा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी पुलिस अफसर का नाम यह न लें । जो अफसर

[श्री शशि भूषण]

यहाँ मौजूद नहीं है उन का नाम लेने का इन को अधिकार नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जब अफसरों का नाम लेते हैं तब क्या अफसर यहां मौजूद रहते हैं ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : He is asking us to deny. Kindly look at this photograph and deny the statement. This is your own newspaper.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : When I quoted it, you said, it is Birla's paper. Now it is all right.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : What he is showing is a picture of the 13th. What I am talking about is what happened on the 14th. *The Times of India* correspondent has stated that he was present himself when he saw that Mr. Sadiq Ali was bodily lifted and the police were there. That is what he has stated. Not that the police were in the building. I have not stated that. There were within the compound all the while and they could see all this. There were so many of them.

Then it was said that no complaints have been made. Complaints have been made to the police,but no complaints have been made to the magistrate. We do not want to go into this kind of litigation now. We can suffer personal injuries and put up with them as befit satyagrahis. But that satyagraha, these people never know what it is. How can they understand anything of it ? That is where the whole difficulty comes in.

श्री शशि भूषण : बिरला हाउस पर सत्याग्रह गलत था और यह सही है ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend here—it is wrong for me to call him honourable, but I have got to call him honourable. What else can I do ? With the traditions of the House, I have got to do it.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : I did not expect it from a gentlemen like Shri Morarji Desai. What does he mean ? He says, I have to call him honourable; what can I do ? We know it means that Mr. Morarji Desai is trying to suggest that he is really dishonourable, but because I am in the house, I have to call him honourable. If that is so, very well; we accept the proposition. And, we shall refuse to accept Mr. Morarji Desai as an honourable man.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Shri Morarji is a friend of his grandfather C. R. Das.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : But if he behaves like that, we cannot help treating him like that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : He said he was not going to criticise me, he has respect for me. Immediately thereafter he said that I have no conscience, I do not believe in truth, I do not believe in democracy and so on. This is what he himself said. Then he went into the question of honourable and dishonourable... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, one has to take these remarks with a pinch of salt.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We have every respect for Morarji and we do not want to wound his feelings in any way. But let him also try to reach our hearts. We are being politically exploited over this incident. That is how we feel. Let him not wound our feelings too.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request hon. Members not to accuse each other. All are hon. Members.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I referred to the hon. Member and said what I said because he made such a monstrous statement here about the elections in Surat which I could not expect from any gentleman. The facts are that he was nowhere near there at that time and he talked about it. On the contrary, we are the people who have made some complaint like that and the authorities said "they were all wrong, they were injured by their own men because of internal

quarries". Still they make these charges. The boot is on the other leg and it has been proved to the hilt. Yet, this man goes on saying all these thing. That does not mean that I want to call him dishonourable. But there is a difference between not calling a Member 'honourable' and calling him 'dishonourable'. I did not want to call him dishonourable. At the same time, I did not want to give him a specific word like that. That is all. But here I have to call everybody honourable; that is the privilege of every Member and that is also my duty.

Therefore, I say let them prove any part of what I have said was wrong. Then I will pay the penalty for it. Otherwise, let them pay the penalty for it. What is the use of merely talking ?

The hon. Minister of Education and Social Affairs gets angry and hurls abuses which he has been longing to do for some time, I find. But he tried to do it in another way. He tried to bring in extraneous matters which I will not do. But when he says that I should declare today that they are the national Congress. The Indian National Congress is a name which is holy for me. I cannot give it to a body containing people who act like hooligans and talk like that...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : This is how you hurt our feelings. I again appeal to you not to use such language... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I appeal to all hon. Members to be patient and calm and hear the hon. Member. Let him speak. If you just hear each other with patience, a lot of time can be saved. We will have to get that revolution bell now, I think.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : You trace out the history as to who removed whom. It was Shri Morarji Desai who removed Shrimati Indira Gandhi first, Shri Jagjivan Ram next and Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed later. This process started with the Syndicate. I want to know why you describe this as a dispute of the *bhavan*. वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि भवन ईंटों का है, भवन ईंटों का नहीं भावनाओं का है। यह सदन भी ईंटों का बना हुआ है, लेकिन यह हमारे लिये पवित्र है, उसी तरह से वह भी हमारे लिये होली-प्लेस है।

Who removed whom first ? I want to tell you the history. The decision was first taken in Jantar Mantar Road by the syndicate to remove Shrimati Indira Gandhi from the Congress. The country gave a massive mandate to Shrimati Indira Gandhi... (*Interruptions*). The judgment of the country cannot be given to hooliganism. People who have given their judgment have shown which is the Indian National Congress...(*Interruptions*). Those who removed Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Jagjivan Ram and Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed are not the Indian National Congress... (*Interruptions*). Does that 7, Jantar Mantar Road belong to them then ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think, we are more concerned with the conclusion of the debate... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli) : With all due respect to Shri Morarji Desai, he may be having some anger against some people but to call all the people in this party as hooligans has hurt our feelings...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I will appeal to my friends not to ask for their withdrawal. Let those words remain. It will be a standing tribute to the greatness of Shri Morarji Desai. Let it remain on record. Our feelings are hurt but let it remain. I do not ask for its withdrawal.

श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा : आप इसी लायक हैं।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is no question of withdrawal... (*Interruptions*). I have never said that all the Members opposite or all members of their party are hooligans...(*Interruptions*). I cannot call that party as the Indian National Congress because it contains hooligans. The hooligans

[Shri Morarji Desai]

are those who went to Jantar Mantar Road ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : On a point of order. Let there be no disorder. My hon. friend, Shri Morarji Desai, is not a baby in diapers. He has been in the House for a number of years and he knows the procedure. When he says that some of these hon. Members, pointing out to hon. Members here, are hooligans, is it parliamentary ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : How can I refer to my hon. friends as hooligans ? I cannot do that...(*Interruptions*).

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : स्पीकर साहब, रिकार्ड एक्जामिन किया जाय, उसके बाद इनको बोलने दिया जाय । या तो ये इस को विदड्रा करें या पहले रिकार्ड को एक्जामिन किया जाय ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : The record will show what he has said.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI ; I have said that that party contains hooligans. That is what I am saying.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : We belong to the party.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : All people are not Members of the party. (*Interruptions*). Unless they belong to that party, how could they have gone there on their behalf ? I am referring to those people who did the act of hooliganism at 7, Jantar Mantar Road. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : He is referring to our party...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I do not insist that it should be expunged. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. He says, he never mentioned about hon. Members (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I would like to clarify. So far as my memory goes, he said, "I am not going to hand over the name of the Indian National Congress to hooligans." (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : How could I call all these gentlemen as hooligans ? ((*Interruptions*). I do not think it is possible for me to proceed further...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Piloo Mody, you are enjoying the fun from both sides. Kindly do not do it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You are quite right. I must get enjoyment.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Now, Sir, it has been amply accepted by them that they were not in possession and that they had gone to take possession. They have said it themselves...

MR. SPEAKER : I think, you should drop it now.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I confined myself to the subject-matter. They were allowed to speak about everything else. That is what I am saying. They said, this did not happen or that did not happen. I have only confined myself to the facts as they have happened.

It was said I was not present at that time. It is true I was not present at that time. But I have ascertained the facts from all people concerned. I have taken other evidence. I find what I have said is the truth and that is what I have placed before you...(*Interruptions*). It is only such people who will challenge it. As I said, if they challenge it, let them prove it, and I am prepared to make amends for it or let them make amends for it.

What has happened is monstrous. If the police have acted like that, they have acted because they were not allowed to act properly. This is the charge. I am not finding fault with the police by themselves. Of

course, the fault is there in the sense that they should not have been swayed by these people.

I know of one case which happened on the 14th. Some persons wanted to go and see Shri Sadiq Ali as he was fasting. They were not being allowed to see him. They were not being allowed to go there by the people who were there. Then, one of the police officers said, "I will take you there." And the moment he tried to take them there, one of these people there — not these people here—went to the police officer, whoever he was, and said, "What are you doing ? You cannot do it." He simply obeyed and went away.

This is what I am saying is wrong. The police had been made to do things like that.

Then, it is argued that there are some people, some officers or officials or workers in the A. I. C. C. who have not been paid, as one hon. Member said. It is not their business to go to their aid. They could have taken it up with us. But they are experts in demoralising the people, in taking them away by offers of money which they have plenty. We do not have...

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : This is wrong. बिड़ला की सेवा ये कर रहे हैं फिर पैसा हमारे पास कैसे आ रहा है ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : They would never have gone. They have been tempted away. I can prove that. The people have been paid money...(*Interruptions.*)

That is what has been done, not here, but in many places it has been done and they do not mind doing it. That is all that I can say. Simply because some employees or even all employees go and say that you can go and take charge of the whole building, are you justified in doing so ? They accept that they went there...(*Interruptions*). And for the last two years they have had their office elsewhere. They were never here. This is also an accepted fact.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI : That is absolutely wrong.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : What is wrong about it. They may be staying there because they have occupied some of the houses which they won't vacate and we are good enough in not going to the court to remove them. Only in the upper floor one room was with their Youth Congress. That also was taken by them with the help of the Police. They locked the door and then the police were called and we were worried at that time that the Police would have attached the whole building. That is why we allowed them to remain there. This is all what we allowed.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Give us the records and keep the building with you. We are not worried about the building. The history of the Indian National Congress belongs to us...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Any building can be given to Mr. Morarji Desai if he has got any political party.

SHRI PILOO MODY : 20 years ago they stormed the building.

MR. SPEAKER : We are not sitting here to settle and decide all matters... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : That building is our temple. It is a Gurudwara.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Stolen property is a temple. That building was stolen.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend considers it a temple. (*Interruptions*). If they prove in a court of law that it is their right to have it, we will vacate immediately the decree is passed. We are not here to disobey court's orders and court's decision:. That we would not do. Here is the Supreme Court's judgment which is wrongly interpreted here by Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray. As is the custom with some lawyers, he does that. I have had the experience also in the Election Commission...

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Which you lost...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Yes, we have lost because you are in power... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Again, it is insulting the Supreme Court... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Mr. Morarji Desai says that he lost the case because the Election Commission is in the hands of the party in power.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is correct That is quite right.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Mr. Morarji Desai was also in power as Chief Minister and then as Finance Minister. Does he mean that while he was in power, he used his influence with the judiciary ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That is how you are proving my case...(*Interruptions*) Sir, I don't want to prolong their agency.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY: Nor yours.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I only hope that they will realise their crime. (*Interruptions*). The only difficulty is that they are sitting here and not there. What can I do ?

I don't want to prolong it I only want to say this that such an action that has been taken by them is devoid of any sense and I have no doubt that that is the prelude to their destruction as whom God wants to destroy. He destroys their intellect first.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is: "That this House deplores the failure of the Delhi Police to prevent violence and assault on the Congress (O) President Shri Sadiq Ali and some Members of Parliament on the 13th and 14th November, 1971 at 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi and incidents connected therewith"

The motion was negatived.

20.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 17, 1971/Kartika 26, 1893 (Saka).

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